HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 38— BOMBAY MONDAY FEBRUARY 14 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19 27			
12 Feb.	RAJPUTANA..	— —	16,568
19 „	RAZMAK	MOREA* —	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
12 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 „	RAZMAK †..		10,602
23 „	CHINAq ..		7,952
30 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 „	MOOLTAN‡:		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI..		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	DELTA ..	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

qExtra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

‡—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
‡—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Salo Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA —	8,127
24th „	MANDALA —	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS-CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927			
2 5th Feb.	ALIPORE	..	Straits & Japan
2 7th „	PERIM-	..	Straits & Japan
1st March	DEVANHA	..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN	..	At Colombo for Australia
15th	DELTA	..	China & Japan
	C MORIN	..	At Colombo for Australia
29th	NELLORE	..	China & Japan
31st „	MALOJA	..	For Colombo & [illegible]stralia
	[illegible]		& Japan
	[illegible]		lombo for [illegible]tralia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	1 Feb.	12 Feb
RANGOON M.	5059	13 Feb.	22 Feb
TOTTORI M.	5973	15 Feb.	23 Feb
RYUJIN MARU	6243	12 Feb.	24 Feb
TOMI MARU	5444	15 Feb.	25 Feb
HEIMEI MARU	4364	18 Feb.	28 Feb
* AWA MARU	6028	1 Mar.	14 Mar

*Passenger Steamers,
†For Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
14th Feb.	VITA	—	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
16th „	BANDRA	—	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16th „	KAROA	—	East & S. Africa.
18th „	VARSOVA	—	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Ambalfa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., or outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT. .. BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22927.

INSURANCE

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager

Apollo Street, Fort. BOMBAY

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Experienced TRAVELLING AGENTS, throughout India to canvass orders for Hand-made cloths. Apply sharp to :—THE PROPRIETOR, The Jagannath Weaving Factory, CHOWA CANNANORE, NORTH MALABAR.
A 28148

WANTED—Agents for distribution of Hand-Bills of Foreign Goods Manufacturers in every big cities of India. Commission will be allowed Rs. 2 per one thousand. Full particulars on application. Apply to THE MANAGER, The Business Agency, Gorakhpur.
A 28149

WANTED.—5 TICKET-COLLECTORS, 2 TIME-KEEPERS, 2 STORECLERKS for Railway. Apply with two annas stamps MANAGER, GRAND BUSINESS BUREAU, Delhi.
28140

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED HANDS for Agency business in their own districts. Pay Rs. 25 and 50/ plus commission. Apply Box No. 1912 Advet. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R37

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Opp: Petit Institute, Fort, to learn the twin art of Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting at specially reduced fees at any convenient hour from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Individual Tuition. Success guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment Daily. Established 1914.
A

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SPORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

PROFESSION.

DIVINE HELP :—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult :—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

CONSUMPTION and all drug-failed diseases of men and women are easily cured by chromo and water treatment before it is too late. Inquire of Nature cure Dr. D. VASUDEO ACHARYA N.D., H.D., (America) at Natural Treatment Home, Balaram Street, between Foras Road and Grant Road.
R 18

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to :—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

A BEAUTIFUL and handsome four years CALENDAR from 1927 to 1930 will be sent on receipt of two annas stamp. Please apply to THE MANAGER, The BUSINESS AGENCY, Gorakhpur.
T 28150

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No, 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

(1) A PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS, pay Rs. 500-40-1000, efficiency bar at Rs. 800. The applicant must be a graduate of a European University.

(2) A READER in Mathematics, pay Rs. 300-30-600, efficiency bar at 500. Higher start may be given to candidate possessing special qualifications.

Apply immediately to

The REGISTRAR.
Muslim University, Aligarh.
28135

ELECTRIFICATION OF HISSAR

THE Municipal Committee Hissar has resolved to electrify the town. Services of some electrical manufacturing company are needed for the purpose. Tenders to reach the undersigned by the middle of March either through post or by agents, latter to be preferred.

M. L. MITAL,
Secretary Mpl. Committee, Hissar.
28099

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of HOSE CANVAS FLAXEN, EUROPE SUPERIOR QUALITY, 2, 1/2" by 18 PLY FOR DELIVERY WITHIN TWO MONTHS of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.) ON THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1927. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed 'Tenders for Hose Canvas 2, 1/2" x 18 ply'.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

D. E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper.

DeLisle Road,
Opp. Garden Bridge,
Bombay No. 11.
28146

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 2,500 brass of ruble stone at Sewri Crushers will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT. Tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all the partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued, on payment of Rupee One only for each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th February, 1927.
28,144.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of 2,000 brass of white sand from Nawapur in Thana District, or from any other source provided it complies with the grading specified alternatively for one year and three years, commencing from 1st March, 1927, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Monday the 21st day of February, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT. Tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all the partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued, on payment of Rupee One only for each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th February, 1927.
28145.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE of timber will take place at Dandeli (M. & S. M. Ry.) on 7th March, 1927 and subsequent days as follows :—

Teak	Logs in tons Black-wood.	Jungle-wood.	Sawn Material Tons.	G.I.P. crossing sleepers passed No.	Teak rejected sleepers No.
50	145	2309	226	60 (10tons)	1160

25 p.c. of the purchase price must be paid on the day of the bid and the balance within 3 months.

A. C. HILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. KANARA.
Dharwar, 3rd February, 1927.
28122

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2985 of 1925.

BUNDEALLI BHOJABHAI and others ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

AHMED AYUB DARBAR and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above and bearing date the 1st day of July, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 28th day of February, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Agiary Lane near Khara Kuwa, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the Agiary First Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Joshiram Jasraj, on or towards the East by the Shaikh Memon Street and on or towards the West by the Agiary 2nd Cross Lane and which said premises are registered under New Survey No. 1381, Cadastral Survey No. 1408, Division Bhuleshwar and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 753 and Street Nos. 2, 4, 3, 5, 7.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI, DAYABHAI & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of Jannary, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28062

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates :—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT AHMEDNAGAR.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL KNOWN THE GEORGE ICE FACTORY AT AHMEDNAGAR.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th February 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) ON SITE, the well known the George Ice Factory situate at No. 7 Native Infantry Line next to Dak Bungalow, consisting of 40 H.P. C.C. type Ruston Proctor Crude Oil Engine with self starter, Lindsey 3 ton Ammonia Ice plant complete with open air, condenser, ice tank, pumps crane, etc., and spare parts, 40 entirely new ice moulds, tools and implements, shaftings pulleys belts etc., for the ice plant and the engine together with the factory premises, outhouses and big bungalow formerly known as Officer's Mess and bounded on or towards the East by the compound of bungalow No. 6, on or towards the West by the open Government land, on or towards the North by Outram Road and on or towards the South by the ground and the road leading to Dak Bungalow and admeasuring from East to West about 387 feet and 453 feet on the Northern and Southern sides respectively from North to South about 504 feet and 561 feet on the Eastern and Western sides respectively and situate at Outram Road in Ahmednagar Cantonment.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CHACKLA STREET.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ahmedally Lookmanji (Insolvent) and pursuant to the Court's Order dated the 24th day of January 1927, MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY THE 17TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1927 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES, the right, title and interest of the insolvent and of the Mortgagees in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground Rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Chackla Street in the City of Bombay within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 244 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 634 New Nos. 6307 and A/6307 Old Survey No. 972 New Survey No. 2181 and Cadeastral Survey No. 780 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2184 Street Nos. 235, 239 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the South by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the West by the said Chackla Street, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the North by a passage and the property of Haji Hassam Haji Abdulla Noorani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, ENAMELLEDWARE, (STEWPANS,) etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORL & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY) the 14TH FEBRUARY 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following.—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvent :—

Re: Estate of Pestonji Nusserwanji Masani (Insolvent) traded as Mitchell & Co.:—4 Bottles of Scotch Whisky.

By the order of the office concerned :—
2 Cases of Enamelledware (Stew-pans.)

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. :—
A big lot of dhoties, shirtings, jaconets, nainsooks, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

8 Reels.
From the play which held New York spell bound.
A POWERFUL and HEART-STIRRING DRAMA.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME : 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.
THE GREATEST HIT OF ALL TIMES AND CLIMES—
A MARVEL OF THE AGE.
"THE BLACK PIRATE"
Featuring
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
See the marvelcous nature color picture of love, romance and adventure in the days of the Spainsh Main.

GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15, AND 10 P.M.
"A WOMAN OF PARIS"
Featuring
EDNA PURVIANCE
Written and directed by CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

NEW YEAR NUMBER
THE INDIAN REVIEW
JANUARY CONTENTS
SPECIAL ARTICLES
THE WORKING OF THE REFORMS
By The Hon. Sardar Jogendra Singh
A VICEROY UNBENDS
By the Hon. Mr. T. E. Moir, C.S.I.
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By Dr. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary
INDIANISATION AND THE ANGLO-INDIAN PROBLEM. By Rev. H.Y. Necker
THE GAUHATI SESSION
By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
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WORLD EVENTS
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THE JAPANESE COMPETITION IN INDIA
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ALSO VIEWS ON
HINDU-MUSLIM ENTENTE
By Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qadir
THE DEFENCE OF INDIA
By Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer
THE FAILURE OF DYARCHY
By Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar
CONGRESS & CONFERENCES
As in previous years this Number contains a succinct account of the proceedings of the Congress, the Federation, the Muslim League, the Christian Conference, the Hindu Sabha, the Ceylon Congress and other gatherings.
GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
Another instalment of Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography which has been appearing in this Review since March 1926 is published.
ILLUSTRATIONS.
This Number is profusely illustrated, with the portraits of the late and present Emperor and Empress of Japan and of the Presidents of the Congress and the various Conferences. There are no less than 24 portraits in all.
PRICE 8 (EIGHT) ANNAS.
This (the January) Number is given free to all those who enrol themselves as subscribers for the current year by paying Rs. Five, One year's subscription in advance V.P.P's will not be sent. Send M.O. for Rs. 5 or cheque for Rs. 5-4 as.
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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 12.

The New York and New Orleans Cotton Markets remained closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 12. 10-10 a.m.	Closing
February		7.45 plus .08
March	7.43	7.51 plus .08
April		7.55 plus .09
May	7.55	7.62 plus .08
June		7.66 plus .08
July	7.66	7.73 plus .08
August		7.76 plus .08
September	7.70	7.78 plus .08
October	7.73	7.80 plus .08
November		7.83 plus .08
December	7.77	7.86 plus .09
January	7.80	7.89 plus 09
February		7.89 plus .09
Middling Spot		7.78 plus.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	14,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

Sales at Liverpool to-day shown as 14,000 bales include 4,000 bales sold late yesterday.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

	To-day's Closing.
February	13.03 plus .14
March	12.98 plus .14
April	13.02 plus .14
May	13.08 plus .14
June	13.10 plus .14
July	13.13 plus .14
August	13.15 plus .14
September	13.23 plus .14
October	13.25 plus .14
November	13.31 plus .15
December	13.38 plus .15
January	13.28 plus .15
February	13.38 plus .15
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.60

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

Scinde Good	5.85 plus .05
Scinde Fully Good	6.05 plus .05
Scinde Fine	6.25 plus .05
Bengal Good	5.95 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	6.15 plus .05
Bengal Fine	6.35 plus .05
Oomra Good	6.35 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	6.60 plus .05
Oomra Fine	6.85 plus .05
Broach Good	6.30 plus .05
Broach Fully Good	6.60 plus .05
Broach Fine	6.90 plus .05

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 12.

Barletta Russo per 64 lb.—
Feb|March shipment sellers 56|6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63.1|2 lb.:—
Feb|March shipment sellers 51|3.
Market:—Very quiet.
Wheat Australian:—
Feb|March shipment value 52|6.
Market:—Very quiet.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment quoted 51|6.
Market:—Very quiet.
Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom:—2,680,000 quarters.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Feb|March shipment offered £9|6|0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Feb|March shipment offered £19|10|0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Feb|March shipment nominal £20|7|6.
March|April shipment nominal £20|7|6.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 12.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Feb|March shipment sellers £18|10|0.
April|May shipment nominal £17|12|6.
Last Prices.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton,—
Jan|Feb. shipment Hull paid £15|2|6.
Feb|March shipment Continent paid £15|2|6
March|April shipment Hull paid £15|2|6.
April|May shipment Hull paid £15|3|9.
Market:—Steady. Quotations are unchanged
Linseed. Bombay, (To-day's price).
Feb|March shipment offered £19|15|0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 12.

Linseed Oil naked, London ewt:—
March|April delivery buyers 31|6.
May|Aug. delivery buyers 31|4-1|2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 12.

Silver:—Absence of support, business very small.

Spot	26-3|16
Forward	26-1|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 12.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1|2.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 12.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 5|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 5|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 12.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-5|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London ..	12.11-7|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	28.92
TT. Milan on London	112.67
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	123.51

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Calcutta:—
March per cwt. 19 3 offered.
July|Sept. per cwt 17|9 offered.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 18 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Bombay:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 17|11-1|2 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 27 c and f Karachi:—
July|Sept per cwt. 18|0-1|4.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 882
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 961
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 2/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling Rs. 173 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. Rs. 4.85 1/16
London—Paris Frcs. Rs. 123.45
London—Switzerland Frcs. 112.60
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88
London Rome Liras 112|60
London—Berlin Marks 20.46
Tone of Exchange.—Near steady. Forward quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

3 months 4-5|32 per cent.
6 months 4-5|32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 to 6-1|2 per cent.
One month 6 per cent.
Three months 5-1|2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

Smokeed Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:
Buyers sh. 1|6-7|8d.
Sellers sh. 1|7d.
Pale Crepe lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1|6-5|8d.
Sellers sh. 1|6-3|4d.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Feb. 13

	Per lb	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	„	0 10 6
Century	„	0 10 6
Jacob	„	0 10 6
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 0
Elphinstone	„	0 10 6
Apollo	„	0 10 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 6
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 14 9
Century 6404-8705	„	0 15 3
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 3
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 15 6
Phoenix	„	0 15 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 14 6
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0 14 9
Kaliamardan	„	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 15 3
Hindustan Mil	„	0 15 0
David Mill	„	0 15 3
Apollo	„	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 14 9
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 0
Apollo Pyala)	„	0 14 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 14 0
Sakuntala	„	0 14 0
Sundari Brand	„	0 13 9
Globe	„	0 13 9
Rachael	„	0 13 9
Pelhi	„	0 14 0
Maher	„	0 14 0
LAWN:—		
Spring	„	0 14 6
Textile	„	0 14 6
Century	„	0 13 6
Maher	„	0 13 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 6
Jacob	„	0 15 6
Century	„	0 15 6
Mun Mill	„	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 6
Century	„	0 14 6
Jacob	„	0 14 6
Mun Mill	„	0 15 0
1386 Tata	„	2 13 0
HECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	„	3 13 0
Century	„	4 0 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4 0 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 3 0
LACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	„	10 8 0
2020 Jacob	„	5 6 0
2800 Kurla	„	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	„	7 6 0
Hindustan	„	7 6 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 6 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 6
Textile	„	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 4 0
777 Crescent	„	2 2 0
Apollo David	„	2 2 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanala	Per lb.	1 1 0
Great	„	1 0 6
Phoenix	„	1 1 0
Kohinoor	„	1 1 0
Tata	„	1 0 6
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 0
David	„	0 15 0
Mahal		0 14 6

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

LINSEED.

RECEIPT ROOM RATE AND DAILY SALE

LOCAL MANKET.

Following a small decline in New York futures, our market opened Re. 1 lower for Broach April-May at Rs. 280-8 and declined to Rs. 278-8 on Commission Houses Selling. At the decline there was considerable buying by local operators and prices ruled firm and closed as under at 4 p.m.

	Op.	H.	L.	Cl.
Broach A.-M.	280|8	282	278|8	281|12
Broach J.-A.	286	288	286	288
Oomra Mar.	265	266	264|8	266
Oomra May	266	268	266	268
Bengal Mar.	249|8	250	249	249|8
Bengal May	253	254	252|8	253

COTTON.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Yesterday the Liverpool Cotton Market ruled excited on reports of Senate passing the Farmer's Relief Bill. It was due to open 5 to 6 points lower, but actually opened 1 point higher and immediately got excited on heavy short covering and Bulls buying. Prices rose 11 points and at this level there was some profit-taking which checked the rise and prices ruled quiet. The close was steady at 8 to 9 points higher.

The sales of ready cotton were on a huge scale. Total amounted 14,000 bales, including 4,000 bales late sales of Friday. This shows that there was heavy trade buying. It is believed that on Monday the Liverpool market is likely to rule quiet awaiting respond from America.

With above news which were mostly known to operators here at Sewri on Saturday it is expected that our market will open tomorrow within half a rupee of Saturday's closing prices.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened strong 1 point higher against an expectation of 5 to 6 points lower. Our market opened for Broach April-May at Rs. 284 and soon improved to Rs. 286 on offices buying. The close was steady as under:—

	Op.	H.	L.	Cl.
Broach A..M.	284	287	284	286|12
Broach J.-A.	291	294	291	293|8
Oomra Mar.	270	272|8	270	271|8
Oomra May	271	273|8	271	273|8
Oomra May	271	273|8	271	273|8
Bengal Mar.	253	255	253	255
Bengal May	255	259	253	259

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 11

			Delivery Contracts Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	256/58
„	Fine	„	251/53
„	F.G.	„	245/48
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	„	250/51
„	F.G.	„	245/46
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	285/86
Nagpur	„	„	284/85
Yeotmal	„	„	276/78
Arvi	„	„	287/80
Amraoti	„	„	273/76
Khamgaon-Akola	„	„	271/73
Mulkapur	„	„	264/65
Khandesh	„	„	261/63
„		F.G.	
Muthia	Fine	„	253/55
„	F.G.	„	
Nanded/Purna	Best	Qualtty.	288/93
Purna	Average	„	273/88
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	263/68
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	283/88

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

300 Bussan Muthia 267
100 Patel Bros. Hingoli 279
300 K. Vishram Hansi 265/268
100 Jetha Devji Shenabad 270
300 A. Damodar Khandesh 267
100 A. Damodar Gondal 268
200 Mitha Nathoo Bengal 271
300 O. Zaburin Khandesh 268/270
100 Sanairam Joharmal Shegaon 275
100 Japan T. and Co. Baral 273
200 Y. R. Kesh Khandwa 272
100 Petit Mill Joaora 267
100 Ralli Bros. Rajputana 270
100 Down mill Ujjain 285

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon 11th inst.:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,236
Linseed	4,627
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds...	513
Gingellyseeds	2,159
Poppyseed	38
Groundnuts	13,825
Castorseed	9,845
Rice	2,776
Myrabollams	5,083
Cottonseed	15,442
Gram	786
Joowra	663
Bajree	5,306
Coal	5,146 tons.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

London market yesterday declined 9/16d on China selling. Our market to-day opened at Rs. 60/12 for Mah delivery but improved on better China exchange quotations, to Rs. 61/4. At this level there was some long liquidations and prices ruled easy. The close was steady as under:—

Silver Spot	61	7	0
Mah Delivery	61	2	0
Fagan Delivery	60	4	0
Double options premium.			
Mah	1	4	0
Fagan	2	8	0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

The Gold market ruled easy on steady exchange quotations with limited demand. The close was as under:—

Ready Gold	21	8	6
Mah Delivery	21	8	0
Fagan Delivery	21	8	9
National Bank	21	11	6
Chattered Bank	21	11	0
Central Bank	21	10	0
Sovereigns	13	9	0
Sovereign forward	13	8	0

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 12

In full-pressedy Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	3 263	2,72,687	2,35,934
Central India ..	4,266	1,81,047	2,51,483
Barsi and Nagar ..	1,156	1,4 ,080	1,37,346
Hyderabad-Gaorani	938	48,496	49,390
Berar	4,595	3,96,416	3 00,610
Central Provinces ..	3,399	1,46,807	1,54,267
Total Oomras	17,617	18,99,533	11 28,940
Dholera ..	311,	51,794	1,28,527
N. W. Provinces	170	50 756	1,22,563
Rajputana	182	23,532	60,761
Sind-Punjab ..	885	75,518	1,76,007
Broach		248	85,158
Coompta & Dharwar		20,129	13,891
Westerns- Northerns		9,225	8,772
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,626	6,441
Persian		2,874	2,167
American		79,731	143
Egyptian and African	232	22,175	31,530
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.			50 439
Total	19,240	15,50,683	17,46,813

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full. pressed Bales	Yesteaday	1st Sept. to 3rd Feb. This year.	Last year
Europe	551	1,32,262	2,64,072
Japan & China ..	7,100	6,80,813	7,86,158
Coast Ports ..		6,483	13,962
Up-country by Rail		47,641	44,044
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		43,235	1,22,665
Total	8,451	8,10,440	12 30,902

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

The linseed market is quiet with very little business.

The Wheat market is quiet but steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Linsed May ..	10 15 9
Wheat May ..	7 13 6

The following are the closing rates on Bombay Delivery Terms of Seeds and Wheat to-day:—

	per cwt. Rs. as p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 13 0
Linseed Brown Small	10 6 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	
Rapeseeds Katni	12 7 0
Rapseed Yellow Guzerath	
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	
Castorseed Bold	10 3 0
Castorseed Small	10 15 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	13 4 0
Groundnutseeds Madras	13 12 0
Gingellyseeds Bold 85/15	
Gingellyseeds Small	
Cottonseed	4 13 0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	
Wheat Karachi Bungla	
Wheat Seoni Pissi 70/30	8 6 0

FUTURE OF SILVER.

POOR OUTLOOK.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their annual Bullion Report sum up the future of silver as under:—

The omens are not propitious for the future of silver. Apart from China, it has ceased to be the basis of any important currency. Even as a material for subsidiary coins its use has become very restricted. The proportion of alloy in silver that is being minted has been increased by several European states, including Great Britain, and elsewhere small notes or coins of base metal are often employed in lieu of silver pieces. During the year under review the Royal Commission upon Indian Currency has proposed changes which it is expected will hinder the fresh mintage of silver, a severe blow, even if redundant silver rupees at some future date be not demonetized.

As silver has lost more than a quarter of its value during the year, the question naturally arises whether the factors in view suggest recovery or whether they indicate that the price of the metal has not even yet fallen to its economic level. We propose to sum up the position in a few words.

The possibility of material reductions in output is doubtful, and as a general return to a policy of coining silver can hardly be expected when details of expenses are so crucial to the crippled world. A good demand may be expected from the Indian Bazaars, despite Indian Government dissuasion of hoarding, but any chance of an 'improvement' depends upon falling prices. In present circumstances, China is fully, if not over supplied, and at the time of writing the outcome of Chinese politics is still enigmatic.

Manufacturing use of silver throughout the world may be expected to expand with improving trade conditions and to be assisted by a lower level of silver quotations, but the process will be slow, though progressive; in the meantime the mines of the world will continue to produce plentifully and to place their output in the world markets for sale.

In these circumstances, the outlook can hardly be regarded with confidence, and producers will be fortunate to obtain prices as good as those which obtained at the conclusion of the year under review. Indeed, pressure of adverse factors might conceivably depress prices so as to rival previous records, and meanwhile the sale of demonetised rupees will probably remain in suspense over the market, like the Sword of Damocles.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Cotton mill shares opened very firm and improved Rs. 10 than last closing. It was little down at the closing owing to profit taking. The undertone of the market is quite health. Mill shares are likely to improve gradually owing to healthy cloth market. We quote:—

Tata Steel and Hydro remained unchanged with quiet market. Tramway was easy at Rs. 136/4 while and Burma ato Rs. 605/ manganse shares were steady Shivrajpur was done at Rs 52/2.

Bank shares were steady. Imperial Bank transacted at Rs. 1445 and 1450 with partly paid at Rs. 362/8.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotations Rs.	as.
Bank of India ..	50	1-2	78	4
Baroda	50	4	85	8
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	69	
Central	25	1-4	30	4
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1445	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	362	9
Union	5	0	4 0	4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	20	
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	30	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	118	12
Katni Cement O...	100	..	120	4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	355	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	6	7
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	52	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10p.c.	150	
Central Province ..	700	70p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5p.c.	93	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5.pc.	101	
Larkhana	100	5p.c.	81	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5p.c.	81	XD
Pachora Jammsi	100	5p.c	89	XD
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5p.c.	98	XD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5p.c.	110	
Sind Light ..	100	12p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation CO. ..	250	..	196	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P. ..	350	..	237	8
Scindia Steam ..	15/0	..	14	1
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	837	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	136	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	96	
Surat Electricity	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1070	
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7p.c.	985	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	607	8
Tata power P. ..	1,000	..	810	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar ..	500	80	840	
New East India ..	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	540	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	252	8
Madras United	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathuradas ..	100	..	72	8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2090	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	122	8
Mysore	50	4	117	8
New City of Bombay	110	10	170	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	330	
Osmanshahi ..	7	..	60	
Pearl	250	12	527	8
Phoenix	110	10	425	
Premier	100	..	11	
Sasoon Cotton ..	100	..	20	
Sasoon Silk ..	500	..	580	
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450	8100
Simplex	260	..	155	
Sir Shapurji acha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500	40	1600	
Swadeshi	100	18	530	
Swan	100	..	162	8
Tata Mill O. ..	400	..	107	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	509	90	2500	
Vishnu P. ..	500	35	590	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19½	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. ..	125	7-8	605	
B. Burm T. Corporation New ..	0	3	177	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	56	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-4-0	6	13
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	125	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	335	XD
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	640	
Port Canning	1000	50	640	
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	..	90	
Tata IronPref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	127	
Tata Iron and steel Def	30		79	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	168	12
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	57	12
Thacker	50	..	110	
Telephone	50	nil	42	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India ..	50	22 8	900	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15	..	5	2
New India ..	25		21	
Oriental Life ..	100	30p.c.	1350	

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)
Bombay, Feb. 12th.

JUTE.			
Albion ..	538	Howrah ..	47
Alliance ..	593	India ..	
Alexandra ..	345	Kamarhatty	710
Anglo-India	408	Kankanarrah	547
Auckland ..	289	Kelvin ..	870
Barnagore ..	235	Khardah ..	500
Bally ..	244	Kinnison ..	1055
Birla ..	11/7	Lansdowne	310
Belvedere ..	600	Lawrence ..	650
Budge-Budge	530	Lothian ..	502
Caledonian	615	Naihati ..	505
Chapdani ..	183	National	34/4
Clive ..	39/8	New Central	615XD
Craig ..	4/14	Northbrook	57/4
Cheviot ..	319	Nudea ..	48
Dalhousie	474	Orient ..	275
Delta	612	Presidency ..	9/2
Empire ..	58	Reliance	82
Fort Gloster	972	Soorah ..	32
Fort William	382	Standard ..	487
Gondalpara..	1100	Union ..	620
Gourepore	765	Waverly	6
Hukumchand	14/2	HESSIAN	14 /6
Hooghly ..	87/	JUTE	65/4
COTTON.			
Agra United	--/12	Dunbar	214
Bowaria	390	Keshavram Cotton	4/4
Bengal Nagpur	25/4	New Ring	
COAL.			
Burrakur	18/12	Kurdi ..	5/8
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musalia	9/4	New Kendah Raneegunge	31/4
Katras Jherrigh ..		Samla Kendra	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
B.B. Petrol'm. ..		I. Standard	
B.I. Corporn.	4/10	Wagon	
B.I. „ D ..		Marshalls	
Burma Corp	11	Madon Theatres	4/4
C.P. Cement ..		Scindia Steam ..	
Howra Oil		Titagar Paper ..	
Hume Pipe ..		Thorney Croft ..	
I.I. Still	9/12	Imperial Bank	1450
		„ Conty.	362

3 1/2 per cent Paper 77/8
45-55 Loan 107/5

Remarks.—Jute shares opened strong. Closing steady cottons were firm. Coals and miscellaneous section remained quiet. Government securities were easier. 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88/5, 6 per cent. Bonds (1927) 100/14, 6 per cent. Bonds (1923) 108.14, 6 per cent. Bonds (1932) 107/10.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED OR RECOMMENDED.

Hukumchand Mills:—Rs. 15 per share. Interim.
Indore-Malwa Mills:—Rs. 10 per share. Interim, payable 14th February.
Mysore Spig. Wvg.:—Rs. 4 per share. Interim payable 10th February.
Bank of India:—5 per cent. final.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:—£3 per share for year plus bonus of £2.
Ahmedabad Premtij Ry.:—8 per cent final, payable 22nd February.
Gujarat Rys:—2-1|2 per cent interim. Less tax, payable 15th February.
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation.... Rs. 20 final making total Rs. 27 1/2 for year on the old shares.
Rs. 8 final making total Rs. 11 for year on the New Shares payable 24th February.
Bombay Electrical Spinning and Tramways....3 1/2 per cent. interim free of Tax on the preference.

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 11

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7. quality.)

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 11.

Demand Bills 484.68

Vulcano	10	0/6/0	5	1
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	398	
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	9	8
Assur Virjee ..	6	..	2	8
Bear Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	940	
Bombay Industrial	100	..	10	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	55	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	275	
Bradbury P. ..	250	7 p.c.	180	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	20y	430	
Central India O. ..	100	16	528	12
Central India P. ..	500	5p.c.	465	
Ceylon	100	..	46	
Colaba Land ..	100	..	145	
Coorla	100	..	142	8
Crescent	100	4	180	
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	285	
David	500	..	240	
Dawn	25	40	725	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1	4 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	237	8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	135	
Elphinstons C. O.	..	100	..	29
Emperor Edward	500	..	230	
Fazulbhoy ..	250	25	916	4
Finlays	100	nil	147	8
Framjee Petit ..	1,00	..	620	
Globe	100	..	38	12
Gokak	10	5	117	8
Indoostan ..	1,000	125	1600	
Indian Bleaching,	100	6	163	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1045	
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	357	8
Jamshed O. ..	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	10	0
Kilachand ..	25	..	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1

SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

LONDON, January 26.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £150,235,485 on the 19th instant as compared with £150,256,855 on the previous Wednesday.

About £400,000 bar gold was on offer yesterday in the open market, and was absorbed as follows: Continent £100,000, Home Continental Trade £130,000, Egypt £28,000, India £20,000, and the balance, about £124,000, by the Bank of England.

The Bank of England has announced the following movements of gold:

On Jan. 20 received 0, withdrawn £39,000.

On Jan. 21 received 0, withdrawn £480,000.

On Jan. 22 received 0, withdrawn £31,000.

On Jan. 24 received 0, withdrawn £47,000.

On Jan. 25 received £124,000, withdrawn £20,000.

On Jan. 26 received £402,000, withdrawn £67,000.

The receipt of £124,000 on the 25th was in the form of bar gold from South Africa, and that of £402,000 to-day consisted of sovereigns from Denmark. Of the withdrawals, £470,000 on the 21st was in bar gold for Russia; the remainder, £214,000, was in sovereigns: £154,000 for Spain, £18,000 for Holland and £42,000 for India. During the week under review there has been a net withdrawal of £158,0000 from the Bank, decreasing the net efflux this year to £154,000. According to the daily announcements by the Bank, the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard is now £5,170,000.

Two shipments of gold have arrived in New York from France one of £800,000 and the other of £4,000,000. These are reported to be part of the French gold coin purchased during the last four months by the Bank of France from private holdings of the French people. This gold is now being applied as a means of maintaining the present value of the franc in the world markets.

Official figures (in lakhs of rupees) relating to India's foreign trade for December last have been cabled as under:

Imports of merchandise on private account	16,54
Exports, including re-exports, of merchandise on private account	25,06
Net imports of gold	98
Net imports of silver	2,21
Net imports of currency notes	4
Total visible balance of trade (in favour of India)	5,46
Net balance on remittance of funds (in favour of India)	1,88

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ended the 19th instant amounted to:

IMPORTS.

	£
British West Africa	21,151
British South Africa	936,066
	957,217

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	580,000
Netherlands	11,400
Spain	119,000
Austria	55,100
France	15,700
Egypt	34,090
British India	48,790
Other countries	4,755
	974,925

SILVER.

The China situation still controls the value of silver. During most of the week the tendency of prices was upward, until the reopening of the Banks in Hankow relieved the monetary tension there. This event was signalised yesterday by a fall of 3|16d. for both deliveries, and by a disposition on the part of America to meet the requiremests of this market, that had not been shown for some little whole. America is reported to have been also selling in the Indian bazaars; this may account for the lower rates received to-day from that quarter and for some Indian selling orders.

Nervous bears have been largely eliminated during the recent period of rising prices, so that the market would probbaly respond somewhat readily to pressure of selling. This easement, however, may be slow to materialise in view of the still complicated position of affairs in the Far East. Hence, though the general position —statistical and otherwise—has not materially altered, the immediate future of silver is uncertain and prices may continue irregular.

Though the Bill for purchasing more silver under the Pittman Act was favourably reported by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, it was opposed by the Under-Secretary for the Treasury, who said that the Government had already paid 58,000,000 dollars more for silver under the Pittman Act than its value at normal market prices. He added that the bill would similarly increase the cost of the proposed 14,000,000 ounces by 6,750,000 dollars, and that this silver was not needed, for it would cause the Treasury to have about 20,000,000 more silver dollars than it had prior to the Pittman Act of 1918.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ended the 19th instant were:

IMPORTS.

	£
United States of America	56,467
Mexico	68,044
Other countries	15,922
	140,433

EXPORTS.

	£
Austria	19,950
British India	423,967
Other countries	12,516
	456,433

The stock in Shanghai on the 22nd instant consisted of about 62,800,000 ounces in sycee, 72,400,000 dollars, and 780 silver bars, as compared with about 63,700,000 ounces in sycee, 71,400,000 dollars, and 980 silver bars on the 15th instant.

Quotations during the week in bar silver per oz. std.:

On Jan. 20 26.14d. cash 26. 1|16d.
On Jan. 21 26.1|8d. cash 25.15|16d.
On Jan. 22 26.5|16d. cash 26.1|8d.
On Jan. 24 26.7|16d. cash 26. 3|16d.
On Jan. 25 26.1|4d. cash 26d.
On Jan. 26 26.1|4d. cash 26d.
Average 26.270d. cash 26.052d.
In bar gold per oz. fine:
On Jan. 20 2 mos. 84s.|11.1|2d.
On Jan. 21 2 mos 84s|11.1|2d.
On Jan. 22 2 mos. 84s|11.1|2d.
On Jan. 24 2 mos. 84s.11|1|2d.
On Jan. 25 2 mos 84s|11.1|2|d.
On Jan. 26 2 mos 84s|11d.
Average 84s.11.2d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 3|8d. and 5|16d. above those fixed a week ago.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

MANCHESTER GOODS

Throughout the whole of last week a large volume of demand was forthcoming from up-country, with the result that dealers from the interior were buying freely and clearances were maintained at a highly satisfactory level. During the past few days enquiry has fallen off to some extent, but Prints, Fancis and Whites are still selling frecly and it is anticipated that with the near approach of the "Doljatra and Id-ul-fitr" festivals general buying will be resumed within the course of the next week or ten days.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—The improvement on which we commented in our last report has not been maintained, and sales have fallen off to some extent. Stocks of Lancashire Shirtings are, however, small and bazar values remain steady.

GREY DHOOTIES.—This section is somewhat quieter, with less enquiry. A large amount of forward business has been done and prices are slightly easier.

WHITES.—The market is active and the off-take is very satisfactory. White Mulls may be quoted anything from 1 to 3 annas higher than last week and Shirtings have advanced by 4 to 8 annas.

MISCELLANEOUS.—There is a good demand for Fancis and Prints, and bazar rates have registered further slight advances.

YARNS.—Clearances have improved. Forward business is, however, reported at low prices and valnes consequently remain unchanged.

We quote bazaar rates as follows:—

Grey Yarn, Wilkinsons, 40s. per lb. Re. 1-0-6 Stocks small.

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-0-0 to 1-6-0.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37 1|2-38 by 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 7-9-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8 1|4 lbs. Rs. 9-9-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 1|2 16 by 16 8 1|4 lbs. Rs. 10-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10 1|4 lbs. Rs. 11-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 41 by 38 18 by 18 11 1|2 lbs. Rs. 12-3-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10 1|4 lbs. Rs. 13-0-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 7-6-0 per piece.

The prices quoted below are, however, for purchases of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only and annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 40,000 36 by 40 Rs. 21-10.
White Shirtings 98 36 by 40 Rs. 16-8.
White Shirtings 99 36 by 40 Rs. 18-8.
White Shirtings Raja 36 by 40 Rs. 8-0.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

During the past week a brisk demand has been coming forward from the up-country consuming areas and clearances have consequently been good. Values close firm at an advance of about 1 anna per 5 lbs.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to qualities and tickets:—

Mule 10 1|2s Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2-12-0.
Mule 12 1|2s Rs. 2-9-0 to Rs. 2-13-0.
Mule 14 1|2s Rs. 2-12-6 to Rs. 3-0-6.
Mule 16 1|2s Rs. 2-14-0 to Rs. 3-2-0.
Mule 20 1|2s Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 3-4-0.
Mule 22s Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 3-6-0.

COAL.

The demand for all classes of coal has been very quiet, during the last week. With no tonnage offering shipment business has come to a standstill. The raisings are good, as is usual at this time of the year. It is expected that the result of the tenders submitted for the State Railways requirements will be made known this week.

The approximate rates are as follows:—

Desherghur—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jharia—Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.

11 and 12 Seams Jharia—Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4.

10 Seams Jharia—Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3.

Raneegunge—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-4.

AMERICANS' SILVER PROPAGANDA

SERIOUS DANGERS TO BOMBAY'S PORT TRADE.

MESSERS. PREMCHAND ROY CHAND'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Annual Market Report for 1926 that has been recently published by Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons gives an admirable though somewhat partial review of the conditions of market, with special reference to money and exchange. Share and Securities and silver and gold, that have prevailed from the beginning of 1926 to the very end. We will pass over their advocacy of the official ratio as well as the gold bullion standard and other allied matters of technical importance. But we set down some important passages from the report in which some problems of vital interest have been discussed with knowledge and ability.

INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS.

The Report begins by reviewing market conditions of the world in these words:—

During the first half of the year 1926, industrial and trade conditions in Europe did not improve to the degree realised in the corresponding period of 1925. This might be regarded as a natural reaction to the excess of enthusiasm which followed immediately upon the introduction of the Dawes Reparations scheme. However, the latter months of this year have shown improvement sufficient to "warrant optimism for the coming twelve months." Depreciating and appreciating currencies in the past have always exercised a harmful effect due to the disturbance of wage and price relations and, with this in mind, it is extremely encouraging to note the efforts European nations are making toward a return to normal conditions of trade and stabilisation of currencies. Movements of exchange rates have been an indication of this gradual return to stability. The currency of India has remained steady through out the year and it is more than likely the gold bullion standard recommended by the Royal Currency Commission will become effective after the turn of the year. The Japanese yen made a spectacular recovery, gaining nearly three and one-half pence. It is now only slightly below par, with the prospect of a return to a gold standard in the near future. Denmark announced her intention of resuming gold payments on January 1st, 1927, and Norway is expected to do likewise. Belgium stabilized her currency in October on a basis of 175 francs to the pound sterling with the assistance of an international loan and private banking credit of one hundred million dollars. Thus, at the end of 1926, many of the European currencies are on a gold basis of some kind. France and Italy are making every effort to stabilize their currencies. On December 17th, the French Budget indicating a surplus of revenues over expenditures passed the Chamber of Deputies. While no debt fundling agreement has yet been entered into between the Governments of the United States and France, the prospects of a mutually satisfactory adjustment are believed to be better now than they have been for some time past. However, the French and British Governments have come to terms on the settlement of the French debt to Britain. The Italian Government closed its fiscal year ending June 30th with a substantial surplus of revenues over expenditures. The greatest advantages of these returns to stability will be the re-establishment of orderly bases of trade and the elimination, to a great extent, of those extra charges made necessary in international trade to cover possible exchange fluctuations.

Among the gloomy aspects of the situation in 1926 were the "general strike and the coal strike" in England, which caused enormous losses to that country. The former thankfully was of short duration, while the latter has continued for about 7 months, but is now believed to be almost completely adjusted. While the coal strike so adversely affected the trade of England, it materially improved economic conditions in several Continental countries. The situation in China has become more aggravated during this year and has been the source of continual anxiety. The almost unceasing strife has had a serious effect on China's trade with other countries and it is to be hoped that the year 1927 will witness the end of this disastrous state of affairs.

The United States of America has been through an era of unprecedented prosperity, the only marring feature being the sharp declnie "in the prices of raw cotton, America's money crop. At the end of the year, prices for this staple seem to have reached bottom and it is reported arrangements have been completed for withholding four million bales from the market for eighteen months and that efforts are being made to reduce the acreage planted to cotton next year.

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA.

While discussing the silver situation, the report refers to American Propaganda on the publication of the report of the Currency Commission in the following terms:—

A pamphlet recently published by the American Silver Producers' Association has been widely circulated. It is entitled "Silver and the Plan of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance" and while the basic elements of the pamphlet are an exposition of the details and recommendations of the Commission's report as they affect silver, the resolutions, adopted by the Association reveal a degree of alarm as to the effects of the recommendations, should they be adopted, that might be regarded as unwarranted. In this connection, it might be well to point to the following:—

(1) New paper notes would be convertible only into standard gold bars of a minimum weight of 400 fine ounces, which is an exceedingly large unit of exchange for a country of India's low per capita purchasing power. Such purchases would be possible only at prices which would always be higher than open market rates. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that in normal times the conversio nof paper notes into gold would take place only on a limited scale. Accordingly, silver coin or paper notes of small denominations must always be available to meet the demands for circulation. Centuries of habit stand behind the average Indian's desire for precious metal instead of paper. This is a point which has been emphasized by all economists, but it cannot be too strongly stressed since it will, in the analysis, have a most important bearing on the situation. The Indian will very reluctantly, if at all, accept paper in lieu of the precious metal in which he has faith, particularly since he knows from experience that paper is perishable and especially so in India's climate of prolonged heavy rains, added to which is the ever present fire hazard in India's rural sections. Education to the use of banking facilities may alter this condition in time, but as reference is had to India's legions of illiterate, so it will take many years to accomplish. These factors lead us to the opinion that silver rupees not only will not return to the treasury in such large quantities, but that they will remain extensively in circulation.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

(2) If the fears of the American Silver Producers' Association are realized, the silver market will without doubt be demoralized. On the other hand, should the Government of India place itself in the position of having to dispose of large quantities of silver on a demoralized market, redeeming silver rupees on a basis of 18d. per rupee an ddisposing of the silver content at less than eight annas, the effect would be disastrous and the bare contemplation of the loss involved would undoutedly cause Government to hesitate.

(3) The present price of silver is in the neighbourhood of 25d. per standard ounce and while admitting the Commission's report forced the issue abruptly, it remains patent that silver prices, in sympathy with world commodity prices, would have fallen in comparison, though this decline would in all probability have been gradual.

The future prospects of the silver market are not bright by any means. World production is still being maintained and India's absorption cannot be on the same scale as hitherto. It is true that India's recent purchases have been large, but this is a situation always more than likely to exist when prices drop sharply. Similar conditions prevailed with regard to gold when prices declined the year before last and to-day, in spite of even lower prices, Indian consumption is limited. China remains an uncertain factor and the seriously disturbed conditions in that country are an evil influence in the silver markets, added to which is the fact that the present stocks are heavier than they have been for a considerable length of time. Europe is no longer an important buyer of silver for coinage purposes, in fact, some of the Continental countries have shown an inclination to dispose of their holdings. For the future, the Government of India's poliey in regard to the gold bullion standard and consequent diposal of silver and conditions in China will be the deciding factors.

BOMBAY'S TRADE DEPRESSION.

The report discusses this most important question in the following words:—

The Port of Bombay has suffered a prolonged period of acute trade depression resulting from a number of causes. Important among these are the comparatively heavy port charges and high godown rents, which result in the diversion of considerable of Bombay's natural trade to other ports. This matter should be made the subject of serious and thorough investigations in order to arrive at some means of relief. Also among the causes of Bombay's reduced trade is the fact that a considerable portion of the sugar and matches formerly entered through the Port of Bombay has been diverted to non-British Indian territory, from which points these commodities are exported over land frontiers to British Indian territory. The relative advantage of entering emomodities through non-British Indian territory, as compared to the port of Bombay, is beyond the scope of the present report. The import duties levied on sugar and matches entering British Indian ports are well known. Suffice it to say that advantages evidently do exist which make it preferable for certain shippers or importers to clear their goods through other than British Indian territory and, as stated above, the goods are then transhipped by rail over land frontiers wihout imposition of the statutory British Indian duties levied at the ports of British India. The loss incurred by this diversion of sea borne trade cannot be underestimated. Relief to this situation could be obtained by the reimposition of British Indian duties on goods imported from non-British Indian territory over land frontiers, such duties to be levied at appropriate frontier points. In this manner, it could be determined whether the fault actually lies with Bombay's port facilities or whether it may be the result of preferential treatment in non-British Indian territory. In this connection, it was gratifying to note the Viceroy's remarks before the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Cawnpore to the effect tha tit had been decided that the Government of India would take direct charge of the shipping an dmercantile marine affairs and would consider doing the same with the major ports of India.

SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The report throws out an interesting suggestion on this point:—

It is an disputable fact that much depression exists in several of the industries of India. In many cases, this depression is to a great extent the result of systems of management which should be radically changed in order to improve those industries under their direction. It is in this connection that it is believed the organisation of a shareholders' association would have beneficial results to all those concerned in these industries. This association could be put under way by members of the Stock Exchange who are in close touch with holders of shares of the various industries. In considering such organization, it must be borne in mind it should be composed of capable, non-interested parties in order that constructive criticism and unbiassed action at all times would be assured. It is believed an association of this nature, working intelligently under capable technical guidance, would go a long way toward correcting the present defects of many of the industries' systems of management.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

REPORT DF A NORDEN AND CO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

The most impressive feature of the past week has been the continued absence of selling pressure on the part of spot holders despite the fact that present prices are dollars 7 to dollars 8 a bale above those recorded during the early part of December. The failure of southern offerings to increase on the advance has at least temporarily nullified the bearish aspects of the record yield and, together with encouraging advices from cotton textiles centres both at home and abroad, has resulted not only in a steady absorption of contracts by trade interests but also in a broadening volume of outside business which, as usual, tends to the constructive side.

Although spinners' takings for the week ended January 7th were slightly less than those for the corresponding period of 1926, a sharply reduced movement of cotton from the interior brought about the first decrease of the season in the world's visible supply; exports to date are, 1,055,000 bales larger than at this time last year; the basis is generally firm on all except the lowest grades and sales in the southern markets compare very favorably with those of a year ago; a considerable improvement has occurred in the Liverpool spot demand, Manchester reports increasing activity in yarns and cloths and skepticism regarding predictions that the Lancashire cotton industry would speedily revive is much less in evidence.

We are not inclined to attach much importance to the extravagant estimates in circulation concerning the extent to which acreage and the use of fertilizers will be curtailed; nevertheless, these decidedly premature forecasts together with the bullish features to which we have already referred, may conceivably result in a further advance.

The course of prices in the long run will be subject to so many developments that a definite expression of opinion would not appear to be of much value. We feel, however, that supplies are too large and that prospects of an adequate curtailment of production next season are too uncertain to warrant materially higher prices prices and, for the time being, we consider a trading attitude to be advisable.

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THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASS. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

11th February 1927.

Spot prices.

Description.	10-2-27	3-2-27
Bengals F. G.	255	232
S/Punjab F. G.	251	228
Rajputana F. G.	255	232
Oomra Fine	271	249

Spot prices.

Description.	10-2-27	3-2-27
C. P. No. 1 Fine	286	264
C. P. No. 2 Fine	279	257
Khandesh F. G.	260	237
Muttia F. G.	259	238

Futures. Settlement Rates 25-1-27

Hedge Contracts	10-2-27	3-2-27
Bengals March	254	232	245
May	256	234	245
Broach April/ May	256	265	279
July/Aug.	293	272	285
Oomra March	271	249	263
May	273	251	265

Receipts for the week ending 10th Feb.

	1927. Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	9524	19397
Oomras	110410	78559
Dholeras	9786	7858
Broach	9	20690
Southerns	374	583
Persians	..	50
Americans	6003	..
Egyptians	..	..
E. Africans	652	1002
Other sorts	5	..
Total	136763	128139

Exports for the week ending 10th Feb.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	..
Continent	8071
China	..
Japan	65511
Coast Ports	1146
Total	74728

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	1736
China Japan & Coast Ports	41499
Total	43235

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 10th Feb.

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
1511443	1730434	1428987	1794778	1717549

Exports from 1st Sept. to 10th Feb.

	1926-27	1925-26
United Kingdom	3005	19561
Continent	129256	243161
China	104012	155265
Japan	476801	630893
Coast Ports	6489	13962
U. S. A.	1	1350
Total	719564	1064192

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	13883	93097	38947
Continent	198417	475444	
China	57188	52687	108586
Japan	670921	657208	751968
Coast Ports	1402	24479	15761
U. S. A.	5705	..	..
Total	954516	1302915	126579

Total exports by rail 1st Spt. 1926 to 10th February 1927 47,641 bales. Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 10th February 1927..... 427,142 bales. Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters,

Dealers and Mills Bombay on 10th February 1927.....701,145 bales

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb 12.

Ready prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our forward market has also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about a pence per cwt in Java forward prices and of about 2d per cwt in German Crystal Sugar prices for January Shipment.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 17/8 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 12/9 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Feb/March sh 18/9 per cwt FBH.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept sh 17/7 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec sh 17/9 per cwt FBH.

Jamnagar C I F Feb/March sh 19/3 per cwt.

B R B Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 17/10 per cwt.

Shipment January sh 18/6 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Feb/March sh 18/8 per cwt FBH.

German Crystal Sugar:

Shipment January sh 18/2 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON CROP.

SEASON 1926-27

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following estimates of the Indian Cotton Crop Receipts into Bombay, offtake etc. under date 7th Feb.

We published on the subjoined page our Estimate of the East Indian Cotton Crop for Season 1926-27, with detailed figures of Estimates of Receipts into Bombay, Exports from Indian Ports, Offtake from Bombay, consumption by all Indian Mills, and the Probable Carry Over.

It will be noticed that we estimate this Season's crop at about 600,000 bales less than that of last. This reduction is due to the several undermentioned factors, viz:—

(1) Reduced acreage generally, estimated at 9% for all India.
(2) Moderate to fair expectation only, regarding the Dhollerah, Tinnivelly and Cambodia crops.
(3) Poor outturn of the Scinde and Punjab/American coton.
(4) Extremely poor outlook for Compta, Dharwar, Westerns and Northerns crops.

The South-West Monsoon commenced very late this year, and ceased early, but the rainfall within the period of its duration was generally heavy. The distribution was fairly good, except in parts of the Deccan and Nizam's Territory.

The North-West Monsoon has on the whole been an exceptionally poor one, parts of the Westerns and Northerns districts receiving only very scanty rains.

The exceptionally cool weather which prevailed in the Northern parts of the country after the cessation of the rains, caused damage especially to the Punjab/American crop both as regards quantity and quality, the staple being particularly affected.

The short rainfall, and reduced acreage, particularly the former, are the factors which have adversely affected the outturn of the Southern staple styles.

A feature worthy of note during the past few years is the tendency to put cotton land, particularly in the Westerns districts, under Groundnuts, as this latter crop is less risky than cotton, and the farmer has been able to dispose of it at a fair profit.

The scarcity of suitable staple styles in this Season's Carry-Over, and the poor outlook of the growing staple crop has forced the Indian Mills to look elsewhere for their requirements of this style of cotton. Fortunately, the cheapness of the lower grades of American cotton has offered a good opportunity, and many Mills have taken advantage of same. In our estimate we have shown that we expect about 250,000 bales, or the equivalent of 300,000 bales of 400 lbs., to be imported into India during the Season. The actual eventual quantity will of course depend upon the parity ruling in future between Indians and Americans, but the figure we have put down represents the minimum.

Coming to our figures of Probable Exports, there can be no doubt that owing to the narrow parity that continues to rule between Americans and Indians, users of the latter, have to a fair extent, replaced in the cheaper grades of Americans, and we estimate that this will amount to about 500,000 bales.

The quality of this year's crop, so far marketed, is, with the exception of Punjab American, satisfactory. Of those styles still to come in, Broach and Dhollerah are expected to be good, but as regards the Southern staple styles, a deal of uncertainly exists.

Estimated crop, with detailed figures of estimated receipts into Bombay, exports from Indian ports, offtake from Bombay, consumption of all Indian Mills, and probable carry-over.

(in bales of 392 lbs. ent.)
Supplies & offtake

Estimated receipts into Bombay 1926-27		Actual receipts into Bombay 1926-27
325,000	Khandeish	292,847
300,000	Central India ..	386,999
200,000	Barsi/Nugger ..	225,296
70,000	Hyderabad/Gaorani	74,406
575,000	Berar	479,843
225,000	Central Provinces	247,023
1,695,00	TOTAL OOMRAS.	1,706,414
250,000	Dhollerah	285,748
75,000	N.W. Provinces ..	131,256
75,000	Rajputana	117,015
175,000	Scind/Punjab ..	269,513
315,000	Broach	313,681
140,000	Compta/Dharwar ..	168,007
90,000	Westerns/Northerns	117,182
2,000	Coconada	3,302
40,000	Tinny/Cambodia ..	68,875
300,000	Americans	28,130
75,000	East African ..	88,569
3,000	Comilla Burmah ..	3,700
5,000	Other Sorts	6,265
3,230,000 Estimated offtake 1926-27.	GRAND TOTAL.	3,334,656 Actual offtake 1925-26
400,000	Europe	552,000
1,700,000	Japan/China ..	1,874,000
875,000	Local Mills	732,00
175,000	Upcountry by rail, coast ports and America	142,000
3,150,000	TOTAL.	3,3 0,000

* 0 months consumption as Mills were closed for two months owing to strike.

CROP ESTIMATE.

Estimated all India crop 1926-27		Actual all india crop. 1925-26.
	Bombay Receipts (deducting imports from	
2,850,000	other countries) ..	3,112,692
825,000	Exports from Karachi	1,043,000
225,000	Exports from Calcutta Madras, Tuticorin, Coconada & Rangoon	340,500
	Consumption of Mills	
1,100,000	outside Bombay ..	1,075,000
850,000	Handloom consumption	750,000
5,850,000	TOTAL.	6,420,192

CARRY-OVER IN BOMBAY.

Carry-Over from 1925-26	..	427,284
Estimated Receipts	.. ..	3,230,000
		3,657,284
Estimated Offtake	.. ..	3,150,000
Estimated carry-over on 31st. August 1927.	.. .. ..	5,850,000

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report runs as under dated Calcutta, 9th February 1927.

Heavy Goods.—After our last report was written, a very large business was put through in both Twills and Hy. Cees for all deliveries up to March next year. Buyers having satisfied their requirements for the time being, prices have eased somewhat, and we close with a quiet market and very little doing.

For the U. K. and Continent.—Twill Sacking 27"— 14 ozs. (6 by 8) for February at Rs. 18-12-0; B. Twills for Ready and February/March at Rs. 47-0-0; to Rs. 47-0-0, for March at Rs. 47-12-0 to Rs. 47-0-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 53-12-0, for February at Rs. 54-0-0 to Rs. 53-4-0, for March at Rs. 53-12-0 to Rs. 53-4-0.

For Egypt and the Levant Grainsacks (3 1/4 lbs.) for February at Rs. 75-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready and February/March at Rs. 47-8-0 to Rs. 47-0-0, for February/June at Rs. 47-12-0, for March at Rs. 47-12-0 to Rs. 47-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 47-8-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 53-12-0, for February at Rs. 54-0-0 to Rs. 53-4-0, for March and April at Rs. 53-12-0 to Rs. 53-4-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs. 48-10-0 to Rs. 48-0-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—K. Bags for 15th February at Rs. 43-14-0, for February at Rs. 43-12-0, Hy. Cess for April/September at Rs. 47-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 47-8-0, for July/September, July/December and July/March at Rs. 47-0-0, for October/March at Rs. 47-8-0 to Rs. 47-0-0, for December/March at Rs. 46-8-0; A. Twills for February at Rs. 58-8-0 to Rs. 58-4-0, for March at Rs. 58-0-0, for February/April at Rs. 57-0-0, for April at Rs. 57-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 56-0-0, for November/March at Rs. 55-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready and February/March at Rs. 47-8-0 to Rs. 47-0-0, for April/June and July/September at Rs. 47-8-0, for July/December at Rs. 47-0-0; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 54-0-0 to Rs. 53-4-0, for March at Rss. 53-12-0 to Rs. 53-4-0.

Hessians.—Owing to absence of support from the consuming markets for the near deliveries, values have receded during the week, but, with certain sellers prepared accept lower rates for the forward position a considerable business has been negotiated mostly on speculative account up to June 1928.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 14-7-0 to Rs. 13-2-0, for February at Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14-3-0, for March at Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs 14-3-0, for April/June at Rs. 14-9-0 to Rs. 14-3-0 to Rs. 14-5-0, for July/September at Rs. 14-5-0, for January/March at Rs. 14-2-0, for January/June at Rs. 14-0-0.

40"—9 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 15-4-0 basis, for February at Rs. 15-6-0 to Rs. 15-4-0 basis, for March at Rs. 15-4- basis.

Hessian Bags 54 by 27 bd. ex. 10"—" for February at Rs- 52-0-0.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for February at Rs. 18-15-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for March at 18-13-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 18-6-0, for June-September at Rs. 18-12-0, for Junly/December at Rs. 18-10-0.

36"—12 ozs.—40" for February at Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 20-8-0 basis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/4
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.

Tone of market:—Quiet with sellers. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/7; 1945-55 Rs. 107/4.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

February, 12.
S. S. Jalapa, Neil, New York.
S. S. Varsova, Jones, Busreh.
S. S. Costa capple, Noordin, Alleppy.
S. S. Vita, Dunse, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

February, 12.
S. S. Bahadur, Gibson, Calcutta.
S. S. Honolulu Maru, Lakada, Kobe via Karachi.

February, 13.
S. S. Corinthia, Cecl, Alexandria.
S. S. Cape Ortegal, McMaster. Rangoon.
S. S. Jalvihar, Park Tuticorin.

LOADING.

February, 12.
S. S. Steamer Maur, for Java etc.

S. S. Jalapa:—The Volkart Brs. steamer Jalapa arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newyork, with a general cargo.

S. S. Bahadur:—The T. M. Cy.'s steamer Bahadur, saised on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Honolulu Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Honolulu Maru, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Karachi with a general cargo.

S. S. Cape Ortegal:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Cape Ortegal, sailed yesterda from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The Graham T. Co.'s steamer Corinthia, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour to Alexandria via Saturday at 6 p.m. with the American Tourists.

IMPORTS.

February 12.

S/S Genova from Genoa. Agents: Maritama Italiana.

From Geneva:—37 cases cotton tissue, 12 cases comos. 21 cases and 2 pkgs. cheese, 72 cases art silk and cotton goods, 341 cases cotton goods, 229 cases cotton embroideries, 711 cases art silk yards, 200 cases aluminium circles, 26 cases gramophone parts, 219 cases motor tyres, 52 cases silk yarn, 189 casks, 8 drums, 78 barrels, and 73 casks aniline colour, 87 cases art silk, 55 cases and 5 barrels indigo, 15 cases enamel paints, 25 cases spun silk cordonet, 10 bales cotton bed covers, 25 cases shuttles, 333 cts. abestos cement material, 33 cases gealatine, 163 cases textile goods, 44 cases preserves, 15 cases woollen Fez, 380 cases electric machines, 12 cases woollen caps, 55 cases cotton piecegoods, 18 cases boot laces, 169 barrels tils, 10 cases motor covers.

From Naple:—41 cases chestnuts, 12 bags almonds, 5 bags fillets, 4 cases art silk yarn.

From Port Said:—100 cases grape juice, 2 cases cigarettes, 5 cases ad. material, 2 cases species, 6 cts. live plants.

From Suez:—4 cases species, 8 pkgs. drugs.

From Aden:—29 bdles almonds, 27 bags maog, 17 bags chora, 8 cases oris roots, 21 bdles goat skins.

S S City of Calcutta. From New York. Agents: F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

From New York:—35 cases soap, 34207 bales American cotton, 415 bars silver.

From Port Said:—2 cases cigarettes.

S S Homayun from Calcutta. Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co Ltd.

From Calcutta:—6578 tons coal.

S S Ahmedi from Alleppy. Agents:—Sheriff Hasam and Co.

From Alleppy,—5 bdles coir mats, 761 bags copra, 190 bags ginger 210 bags pepper.

From Calicut:—90 baskets ginger, 188 bags copra, 40 bags pepper, 30 tokas coir rope, 250 mds wooden sleepers, 219 bags cocoanuts, 12 bdles chikakai, 10 jottas and 28 bdles coir yarn.

From Badagara:—701 bags copra, 180 bags cocoanuts, 32 bags pepper.

From Cannanor:—7 bales cotton goods, 47 tikas pepper, 440 bags cocoanuts.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

An outbreak of fire occured in the Elphinstone Street, Karachi shortly after nine o'clock on Thursday night which completely gutted three shops and partially damaged two. The fire originated in the back portion of the premises of Messrs. M. G. Shahani and Co., (known as "Army and Navy Stores") and soon spread to the adjoining buildings. The damage is estimated at three lakhs of rupees all of which is covered by insurance.—A. P.

Early on Friday morning the Down Shillon Mail collided with an Up-goods train at Gaibandha Station. One bogie, third class got derailed blocking the main lines. There was no injury to passengers or the railway staff as a result of the collission. The mail was delayed by five hours after which through running resumed.—Free Press.

A Colombo message says: "The Harbour strike position remains unchanged. Ships crews are dealing with cargo and there have been slight delays in the departures."—A. P.

Mohammad Alihasankhan Safiuddula Hisamoolmulk Shamsululama, Nazim, Nawdawatululama, wires from Lucknow:—

"In the issue, dated 29th Jan. of the "Indian Daily Mail", Bombay, it is reported that one Azeezulmulk Abdulfaiz, claiming himself an old student of Nadawatululama, Lucknow, has been converted into an Arya Samajist. After thorough enquiries into the old records of the Darululem, it is clearly revealed that no student of the above name has even been enrolled in the Darululum Nadawatululama. Azeezulmulk Abdulfaiz has no connection whatever with the above institution."

A Calcutta message of 13th instant says:—The police arrested after a regular scuffle at a suburban railway station one Gayaprasad Misra, who was reported to be moving about with fire arms with the object of organising a dacoity. Gayaprasad was to-day hauled up before the court on a charge of being in possession of an unlicensed six chambered revolver and six live cartridges.—Free Press.

TRAGEDY AT MAHIM.

A MAHOMEDAN MURDERED.

FOUR SUSPECTS ARRESTED

The quiet locality of Mahim was thrown into considerable consternation by the news of the brutal and cold blooded murder of a Mahomedan Mason who lived in a chawl at Vanzwadi with his young wife and daughter. The victim Rahim Gani was found by the police lying in a pool of blood on the road and a blood strained knife near by. Life was extinct as the stab he received on the chest from his assailants was fatal and deadly. The police enquiries showed that the cause of the murder was that the deceased's wife Fatma being faithful to her husband discarded the alleged amorous overtures of a man named Ibrahim Usman living on the opposite room in her chawl.

On Friday afternoon, while Fatma was watching a wedding procession, Ibrahim, it is alleged, stood in front of her room and waved in his hand a four anna piece. Fatma could not tolerate the insult and began to abuse him which brought her husband to the scene. She explained to her husband the alleged wicked overtures of Ibrahim and the husband reported the matter to the care taker of the chawl. The care taker reprimanded Ibrahim for his conduct which smarted him but he took no notice for the time being. In the evening Ibrahim, his brother Jaffer and their father Usman accompanied by one Alimohmed Mamed, it is alleged, way-laid Rahim while he was coming home and stabbed him with a clasp knife in the chest. The stab penetrated to the heart and Rahim died on the spot. Rahim's daughter seeing the fate of her father screamed and went running to her mother but it was too late for the poor wife to be of any assistance to her husband as he was already dead.

The police arrested the four suspects and placed them before the Coroner on Saturday morning. After recording the evidence of the deceased's widow, who identified the body, the Coroner adjourned further enquiry. The first and second suspects have also received injury on the head and hand and stated to the police that the deceased assaulted them first with the knife.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My letter published in your issue of the 8th instant seems to have terribly upset Mr. Sanzgiri who happens to be one of the Secretaries and from whom one expects a better reply. Whether I am a Congressman only in name or in reality need not be discussed for the present. I agree with him that like 1921 the public are not in a mood to pay large sums on the ukase from the Congress House. Where like a Mahatma I cannot turn "poor returns" into "glorious returns," I as a humble human being would make use of my commonsense and curtail my expenses within the limit of my income and thus accommodate myself to the surrounding circumstances. Let him not bring in the names of earlier Congressmen and cloud the issue. I am one of those who believe that the investment on the estate was one of the few good things done by the B. P. C. C. But that does not blind me to the fact that the succeeding committees have not been administering the estate to make out of it the maximum return. He has nothing to say about the large arrears in rents. Can he deny that even now one of the tenants paying Rs. 30 per mensem is in arrears to the extent of about Rs. 700 and yet he continues to be a tenant? As I pointed out in my previous letter, the return on the sum of three lakhs on the Congress House comes to only 13-29 per cent. The remaining two lakhs of the five lakhs referred to by Mr. Sanzgiri is now only about Rs. 1,47,000 and odd. The income from the Congress House and from this loose money in fixed deposit is only Rs. 8,690. Let him turn his attention to increase this margin. Again, he refers to the sum of Rs. 50,000 earmarked for the general expenses of the B. P. C. C. It amounted to only Rs. 10,941|13|1 on 30th September 1926 and as a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been granted for the proposed Khadi Exhibition by the beginning of next official year, the B. P. C. C. will have very little out of this earmarked amount. Mr. Sanzgiri has given a homily on honorary workers and has brought in Mr. Bharucha to his aid though I have made no mention of this point in my letter. Evidently he has something in his brain left out of the disscussion in the last quarterly meeting and if so he is quite wrong to bring it in reply to a letter which scrupulously avoided any reference to the discussions in that meeting. Mr. Sanzgiri has unconsciously given out that the present office could do more work if I were to produce it. It looks very funny for a Secretary. As an individual, will he keep an office for work that has to be done or will he first maintain an office and then advertise in the papers that he has an office and would like to work to be given to them to keep them busy? Let your readers answer. I may assure him that work of the nature of the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 is not going to come for some time yet and if he wants to keep the office as it was in those years he will have to answer unpleasant queries without carrying conviction. Finally, let me say that I am not enamoured of remaining in seclusion and that I am not a late recruit to the Congress as he presumes. I have been a true Congressman from 1921 but had not the fortune (or shall I say misfortune) to be known among the small coterie who trade in the name of Congressmen of Bombay. My criticism is of a constructive nature and I shall be glad if Mr. Sanzgiri understands it and shapes his replies accordingly. Let him not cloud the issues and confound the layreading public.—Yours, etc.,

A CONGRESSMAN.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AND THE CINEMA.

TEACHERS' CONDEMNATION.

The habit of kinema-going among children was declared "inimical to education" at the concluding session of the annual Conference of the National Union of Women Teachers at York. Similarly hard things were said at last year's Conference, and to-day the delegates agreed that widespread inquiries in the interval have substantiated the charge that attendance at kinemas is harmful to children both mentally and physically. The Conference, therefore, called unanimously upon local authorities "to take steps to raise the tone of the shows of to exclude children from all but those specially approval for them by the local education authority."

What all teachers were up against, it was said in the discussion, was lack of concentration on the part of their pupils. The kinema sinned by crowding the child's mind with all kinds of subject-matter in which there was little or no connection, so creating a state of mind inimical to steady work. What teacher trying to impart knowledge to her charges had not been pulled up with "Oh, I saw a man last night in the pictures holding another man by the throat and trying to throttle him?"

CHILD VICTIMS OF CHEAPNESS.

Miss Turton, of Birmingham, explained that during the year the Licensing Committee of her city had gone into the question, and a by-law had been framed to prohibit the showing of certain films before children. A picture-house exhibiting such a film was required to display a notice: "For adults only," and if children were admitted the manager was liable to a fine.

Miss Turton added that the child of to-day was the victim of cheapness everywhere; in its madequate schooling, in the industrial world in which it started work and even in its pleasures. We were told that films which were really desirable for children could not be shown because they cost too much. The sooner we could have good British films and would support them even if we had to pay a little more for them, the better. She believed we should have to come in the end to a special kinema for children. They as teachers ought to have a voice in these things, and if any commission or committee were set up to consider the question they should be given representation upon it. (Cheers.)

CHEESEPARING IN EDUCATION.

This annual conference deserves a place in history as possibly the most harmonious since conferences began. Except for one minor difference of opinion, there has not been a motion before the delegates in their public sessions but has been received with unanimous approval, or at any rate without any opposition, whether in debate or in the voting. Several of the motions endorsed with this complete unanimity to-day were again directed at the cheeseparing proclivities of the Board of Education. Thus the conference roundly condemned the continued existence of large classes in elementary schools, the system of "area staffing", whose introduction has in some areas increased the size of classes already too large, and the Board's endeavours to reduce the number of teachers in schools under progressive authorities to the level which satisfies authorities less advanced.

It was said by one speaker that 84 local authorities had been warned that the number of their teachers was too great, though she knew of none which had been warned that the number was too small. Why was it, another demanded, that in this country, unlike Canada, the United States, and other lands, the public elementary schools have become not schools for the people, but schools for the poor? From the very start our children were trained in class distinctions. A child going from an elementary school to a high schools was under a stigma from the beginning, and the results of this attitude were seen throughout the national life.

Another resolution was a protest against "the imposition of external examinations for all school children, as opposed to the best interests of a liberal education." It was said that the Association of Educational Committees had proposed that the elementary schools should set up a formal examination in the main subjects of instruction—meaning the "three R's," a speaker suggested—so that children might be brought up to a uniform standard in these things. The view generally expressed was that this would be a seriously retrograde step.

PIRWARI FAIR AND AGRICULTURA L EXHIBITION.

The above fair and Exhibition is to be held at Pirwadi near Uran on the 16th and 17th instant. All arrangements are nearly complete now. For the convenience of school boys and office people, a steamer will leave Bombay at 7 p.m. (S. T.) on the 16th instant and will leave Pirwadi next morning at 6 a.m. (S. T.) to reach Bombay before office and school hours. Hotels have been opened for almost all communities. The journey from Bombay to Pirwadi is of 45 minutes only. It is also possible if required to return back to Bombay at night upto 10 or 11 p.m. by hired Machwas and launches. Many Europeans, Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans have expressed their desire to attend the Fair and Exhibition. Motorists also can easily attend the Fair via Thana and Panwel within 2 1/2 hours. Motors also will be available at Mumbra station for those wishing to avoid a sea voyage.

The Bombay Chronicle

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INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

GOVERNMENT'S UNJUST POLICY.

WORK BEFORE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The following is the address delivered at the sixth session of the East Africa Indian National Congress by Mr. Allibhai Mulla who was elected President for the second time this year:

"I think it is proper that I commence my address to you with a short review of what has transpired as regards the status and interests of Indian community in East Africa in general and of Kenya in particular. Since the last meeting of the Congress when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu came over from India to preside at the end of 1923 we have all passed through troublous times. At that meeting it was decided to reject the settlement that is known as the "White Paper" and it was decided as a gesture to abstain from participating in the Council and the roll of voters which was to be initiated under the White Paper on the basis of a communal franchise. It was also resolved to recommend Indian citizens of Kenya to discontinue the pay ment of poll-tax. I need not reeaptiulate at great length the history of the struggle that ensued. The vast majority of the community carried out these recommendations in the spirit and manner in which they were intended. Of course these recommendations were not prompted by desire to resist constitutional authorities because the Indian community neither desired nor was in a position to organise any resistance to lawful authority.

Unfortunately the Government throughout the campaign of nonpayment of poll-tax adopted an attitude of revengeful tyranny and sent men with properties and means to prison instead of levying attachments on moveables which was all that was necessary in law to realise the amount of poll-tax, and consequently our protest so declared did not succeed in effecting any alterations in the policy that was laid down by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the White Paper.

GOVERNMENT'S OBSTINATE RESOLVE.

Towards the end of 1924 it became abundantly clear that the Government had resolved obstinately to perpetuate the unjust policy embodied in the White Paper under threats of physical violence by White settlers and also that undue advantage was being taken by the Government and the settlers by reason of absence of Indian representation on the Legislative Council owing to which Indian interests suffered more and more and therefore after considerable negotiations a temporary compromise was arrived at by which it was arranged to send five representatives on behalf of the Indian community to the Kenya Legislative Council and one representative to the Executive Council, but instead of accepting the elections provided by the Government, the Congress kept in its own hands the power to send five names for nomination by Government. Under the circumstances the Congress made a rough division of the five seats allotting two to Nairobi, two to Mombasa and one to Kisumu leaving to the local associations at these places the management of all details and forwarding of names of the selected members to the Congress. These arrangements were successful in some places; in other places they were not successful as one would have desired.

In Mombasa, owing to unfortunate personal differences between the rival candidates, the supporters of the defeated candidates in order to show their resentment as to the method of elections registered themselves on the Government roll of voters and as a consequence of the same a rival Indian association was set up in Mombasa by those who had registered themselves on the Government register notwithstanding the fact that every one of them thoroughly appreciated the disastrous effects of their actions on the unity of the whole Indian community in East ern Africa for the setting up of such two rival associations in one town cannot be traced in the history of Indian politics throughout East Africa.

THE SPLIT AMONGST VOTERS.

This unfortunate split was of course welcomed by the local authorities, who anxious, as they always are, to thrust the wedge of disunity especially in Indian community, readily gave official recognition to the newly-created association which did not probably exceed in number the voters registered on the Government register. The present position is that about 200 members of the community have registered themselvs on the Government roll of voters. An election has been announced for January, 1927, and we have now to come to some decision as regards the nature for our future participation, if any, in the Council.

Since we last met a Legislative Council has been established in Tanganyika Territory giving to the Indian community two nominated members instead of what should be their due share and the Indians in Uganda have had to accept at last the notoriously inadequate representation by one seat in a country where Indian interests in every direction are in preponderance.

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS.

One of the most important events in the history of East Africa since we met must also be taken into consideration. As all of you are aware a Conference of Governors of several East African territories met early this year and the result of their deliberations has been published. It would appear that the object of the conference which is to meet annually is to introduce uniformity, as far as possible, in the laws and administration of all East African territories. The danger to Indian interests lies in the possibility of the policy pursued in Kenya as regards Indians being imposed on other territories like Uganda and Tanganyika where there are large populations with vested interests. The future developments that would result from these annual conferences must needs be watched with very great care by our community especially as the trend of events show a clear tendency in favour of the adoption of South African methods with an ultimate aim to establish on the whole of the East Coast of Africa systems and conditions which prevail in South Africa so much to the detriment of Indian citizens.

As regards the White Paper itself, such provisions thereof as recognised to some extent the just rights of the Indian community have not been strictly adhered to and attempts are occasionally being made on various grounds to avoid giving effect to them in their entirety. Even after the lapse of time the Highlands have not been officially defined and even in Mombasa it was announced some months ago that an area of land was to be sold subject to the restriction that purchasers must be of the European race. No adequate steps have been taken by the local Government to arrange for the alienation of suitable areas of land to Indians. It will be for us to press for the recognition of our rights as these questions arise from time to time and to make every effort to safeguard our interests.

EDUCATION.

I need not refer in detail to many minor points. I, would, however, like to refer to one very important matter, viz.:—the principle contained in the introduction of the Asiatic Education Poll Tax. The Government of Kenya wishes to adopt for the future the principle that the Indian community as well as the European should pay for its own education. The State intends to absolve itself from all financial responsibility in future as regards educational services for the communities. And this principle is likely to be extended to other services such as medical relief and hospital accommodation. In order to provide the funds for the year 1927 for education a tax has been imposed on wines and liquors and the expected proceeds have been arbitrarily allocated between the different communities giving thereby a clearly undue benefit to European community who get for their education a large share of the revenue thus derived on the ground that Europeans consume more alcohol than Indians.

This has been necessitated to find money to show a surplus balance in the budget of the Colony to enable the Government which is already heavily burdened with debts, to borrow more money from the British tax-payers for the purposes of an extravagant programme of Government buildings and new branch railway lines for the benefit of the White settlers.

It is obvious that if the Government in its anxiety to increase the White population has to recruit an unlimited number of an army of White officials on generous scales of salary for whom a very lavish arrangement of buildings, furniture and every other imaginable convenience and comfort has to be made, the cost of administration must inevitably increase beyond all proportions. These European officials are daily increased to oust the Indian employees from the Civil Service in Kenya. In order to meet this unnecessary and unlimited expenditure the community in general and especially the natives of the country have to be confronted with all sorts and forms of new taxation which are now proving to be the last straw that broke the camel's back.

AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

This method of collecting revenue for educational purposes is open to serious objection and inevitable association of a tax on drinks and education is a matter to be deplored. Besides, a correct allocation of revenue from this source in a manner that could be satisfactory to everybody is difficult if not impossible and this idea will remain as a fruitful source of discord and hindrance to co-operate between the different communities. The whole principle that each community should pay for its own education is bound to act unfairly against the Indian community, as being decidedly a relatively poorer community. One wonders what any Government in England would think of a proposal that the Peers should pay for their education and that the Commoners should do the same. I suggest it is now imperative to have the whole system of taxation in this Colony revised and altered so as to reduce the heavy incidence of present taxation on the poor. Poll taxes of all kinds should be abolished as being the most unsatisfactory method of taxation for communities that have advanced to any extent in civilisation.

POLICY OF TAXATION.

The Indian community particularly is suffering from having to pay heavy import duties on articles of every-day consumption like wheat, rice, sugar and ghee. These taxes were imposed in about 1922 in the interests of protection of local European industries and in order to avoid the imposition of an income tax. It was thought that the doing away with the income tax also would be a great attraction for new capital. After the lapse of four years the time has now arrived when we have to consider alterations in measures of taxation that were admittedly introduced as temporary measures for tiding over a period of serious financial depression. A continuation of the present methods of taxation which benefits the few at the expense of the many and above all can such a policy be permanently justified when the development of land which is the principal industry of the Colony is by law or by administrative action practically the monopoly of a few hundred Europeans in the Colony?

MISLEADING STATEMENT.

In a speech at the Caledonian Dinner, the Governor of the Colony of Kenya, made a deliberate statement that the amount of average tax paid by every European was £35 and that paid by the Indian was £6 only. Now, in a country where the revenues from the non-Native population are derived mainly by indirect taxation in the form of Customs duties it would appear humanly to be impossible fo rany one to arrive at a reasonably correct figure as to the taxes paid by the variouus communities. As soon as I read the speech in the local Press, I wrote to the Government asking them for statistics on which the statement of the Governor was based. I have not received reply yet and doubt if it will ever come, for the statement is obviously based on a guess work and entirely wrong method of allocation of revenues which is always desired to be favourable to Europeans as was the case in the arbitrary allocation of revenue from new taxation on wines and spirits. The preparation of such misleading figures by the Government of Kenya is not by any means the first attemp to damage the interests of Indians by means of the so-called statistics. In 1923 the deliberately alse figures as regards the Indian immigration were supplied by the local Government to the Colonial Office in London which figures were exclusively responsible for the embodiment of the clause of immigration in the White Paper. During the short regime of the Labour Government, one of the responsible Ministers of the Government frankly admitted this but for the inaccurate figures of Indian immigration supplied by the Government of Kenya, the Immigration Clause would have never appeared in the White Paper.

We have to continue to press our claims in regard to the matters that I have briefly touched upon already and in regard to other matters also such as participation in the Defence Force, the possession of firearms by Indians and the admission of Indians to the superior ranks of the public service.

Let me remind you once again in the words of my predecessor Mrs. Sarojini Naidu: "Every Indian in these Colonies is the ambassador of the civilisation of India" and is expected to behave himself as such. I have the fullest faith that you will prove yourself to be worthy of the great confidence that has been placed in you."

E. AFRICAN INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Without accepting the Communal Franchise under White Paper Policy as satisfactory to our aspirations this Congress is of opinion that the Indian Community should now participate (under protest) in the election of five Indian Members for the Kenya Legislative Council under the existing machinery for the purpose, provided such elections are not held until 1928. This Congress further recommends that the opinion of the Government of India should be sought for the sake of guidance befire communicating the decision officially to the Local Government.

This Congress records its strong protest against the recent Education Poll Tax (Asiatic) Ordinance.

This Congress resolves that the time has now come when the whole taxation policy of Kenya should be revised so as to alter the incidence of taxation in such a way as to give relief to the poorer section of inhabitants particularly by removing heavy and protective import duties on necessities of life such as flour, sugar, rice and ghee.

This Congress records its strong protest against the Policy of segregation in Township area intended to be adopted by the Government by trying to reserve the lighthouse area in Mombasa Township as European residential area and particularly by restricting the proposed sale of 29 residential plots in the said area to Europeans only which step is negation of non-segregation policy laid down in July 1923.

That this Congress requests the Government of India to appoint Indian Trade Commissioners in these Territories in the interests of development of trade, commerce and industries between India and Eastern Africa as a whole.

That this Congress invites the attention of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. The British Indian Colonial Merchants Association and the Mill-owners Association to the desirability of sending their representatives to Eastern Africa to study the possibility of extending trade, and commercial relations between India and Eastern Africa.

That this Congress directs the attention of the Zanzibar Government to the immediate establishment of a central High School for Indian children, a properly constituted Municipality and the abolition of the system of administration of the judicial and executive functions by one officer in Pemba, the system being wrong in principle and harmful in practice.

INDIANS AND COLONIAL DEFENCE FORCE.

That the Indians should be allowed to join the Defence Force of the Colony of Kenya.

That the undue administrative restrictions at present placed on Indians in possessing fire-arms should be removed immediately.

While this Congress records its disappointment and resentment against the injustice perpetrated by the policy of His Majesty's Indian subjects being debarred from acquiring land in the so-called Highlands, it requests the Government to determine and declare at the earliest opportunity a definition of the term "Highlands and Lowlands" by demarcating and declaring the boundaries of the respective areas. This Congress further requests the Government of India to send an expert to investigate if there is any suitable land left in the undebatable area in Kenya for immediate alienation to Indians.

This Congress is convinced that the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have by their deliberate policy of excluding Indians from Higher appointments in Civil Service irrespective of high qualifications assigned a decidedly inferior status to His Majesty's Indian subjects and requests the Government of India and the Imperial Government to have this colour bar removed.

This Congress views with alarm the policy recently adopted by the Government of Kenya of ignoring the necessity of Indian representation on various boards, commissions and committees such as Railway Boards, Health Boards, Ports Commission and District Committees and requests the Government to grant adequate representation to Indians on all such existing bodies and all those that may be created in future.

This Congress directs and authorises the Executive Committee to make the renewed presentation to the various Governments and institutions concerned for practical effect being given to all resolutions passed by previous sessions of the Congress.

Proposed from the Chair and carried unanimously.

HARDSHIPS OF INDIAN PASSENGERS.

This Congress resolves that the attention of the authorities and the agents of the B. I. S. N. Co. should be drawn immediately to the fact that the great inconvenience to the Indian passengers will be obviated if they berth their steamers at Wharf.

Proposed by Dr. S. D. Karve, seconded by Hon. Jt B. Pandya.

Representations should also be made to the agents of the B. I. S. N. Co. in India that it will greatly facilitate the communication between India and Uganda and Kenya if they change the steamer timings so as to reach Mombasa before Friday.

Proposed by Dr. S. D. Karve, seconded by Hon. Mr. J. B. Pandya.

(a) That this Congress whilst congratulating the Government of Tanganyika Territory on the establishment of Legislative Council in that Territory is of opinion that the representation of the Indian Community thereon the e principle on which the Council is constituted is inadequate and respectfully requests His Excellency the Govehnor to increase the number of Indians on the Council under the powers rested with him under the law.

(b) That this Congress is of opinion that the British Indian War Claims against the German Government should be settled without delay.

(c) That in the opinion of this Congress raising of Railway freights involves the unnecessary sacrifice of interests of the Tanganyika Territory and it is necessary with a view to stop the competition between two Railways and requests to reduce the present freights.

(d) That this Congress requests the Government of the Tanganyika Territory to revise their interpretation of the German Land Policy in the interests of the development of the country with respect to Kiwanja Tenure and to take steps to secure for the Indian owners in possession of existing plots. Further the term of ninety-nine years lease on rent if at all they are to be fixed, now to be assessed by a mixed board of assessment as suggested by Indian Association of Dar-es-salaam.

Proposed by B. N. Anantani seconded by Mathuradas Kalidas, supported by Akbar Omar, Bar.at-law and by Mr. A. B. Patel, Bar-at-law.

LABOUR LEADERSHIP.

WILL MR. MACDONALD BE REPLACED?

Not much importance, I think should be attached to discussions of the leadership of the Labour party or to the close vote on Mr. MacDonald's leadership at the recent meeting of the Scottish I.L.P., writes the London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". The I.L.P. does not, of course, control the party. Even had the vote gone the other way it would still have been the trade union section of the party that would decide the matter. It is in any case, a matter for the Parliamentary party.

By a change of procedure that leader and most of the officers, though not including the Whips of the Parliamentary Labour party, were elected at the end of last session, and Mr. MacDonald was elected leader without opposition. That holds good for the year at any rate, and the question will not be reopened until then. The Labour party discusses question of leadership with the same refreshing freedom and frankness as the Liberal party does, but its constitution is much more exact, and barring some action on Mr. MacDonald's own part there will be no leadership question until the end of this year.

The real crisis was immediately after the 1924 election, when Mr. MacDonald was much blamed for his conduct of the affair of the Zinovieff letter and some other matters. The revolt failed then, and nothing like so serious a situation has happened since, or at present seems likely to happen.

LATE SWAMI SHRADHANAND

INDIANS IN BERLIN MOURN HIS LOSS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Feb. 3.

A special meeting was called by the Hindusthan Association of the Indian Colony in Berlin to mourn the death of Swami Shraddhanand. Vice President Quraishy took the chair, Mr. Dhawan who happened to be personally acquainted with the Swamiji described his life.

Next M. Acharya was called upon to speak. He asked the audience not to forget that we have met here as Indians and not as Hindus and Mahomedans, and we are so far away free from the recriminating Hindu-Mahomedan atmosphere in India. Mr. Acharya condemned all conversion as savouring of commercialism—whether carried on by Christians, Mussalmans or Hindus and Arya-Samajists. He pointed out that in S. India where there is no conversion and reconversion countenanced by the Hindus there are no such questions and he believed that it is the true spirit of Hinduism. If Hindus remained first and last Hindus, Mahomedans first and last Muslims—where is Indian unity possible? He asked the audience to remain Indians first and last and if Hindus and Mussalmans did quarrel keep their religion aloof from politics. Fortunately all agreed both in India and abroad that the murder was perpetrated in a most cowardly way—of that there can be no question either.

Next Mr. Chattopadhyaya spoke. He agreed mostly with his predecessor but went further and said that all religion must be uprooted as it was in its essence fanaticism. He believed that socialism was the only hope for India. He pointed out further that when one religious gentleman was murdered by another, the Hindusthan Association called a meeting but when thousands of workmen are killed it went by unnoticed. Next Mr. Peer and another Mahomedan gentleman spoke condemning the murderer and agreeing more or less with the previous speakers.

Finally Pandit Tarachand Ray also spoke as happening to know the murdered Swamiji. He like Mr. Peer began arguing that all religions were essentially good and differed very little from Socialism which Mr. Chattopadhyaya advocated. He pointed out how he had lived equally among Hindus and Mussalmans of his province intimately—having had the same education. He was inclind to consider the activity of Swami Shraddhanand as one sided owing to his training or education. At last he advised the audience to consider the murder as an Indian crime rather than as a Hindu-Muslim affair. He agreed with the previous speakers that Indianism should be placed above Hinduism and Islam.

MR. A. J. COOK.

PREPARING FOR THE NEXT CRISIS.

Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, made at Taunton in mail week his first public speech since his return from Russia.

"I have no apology to make" he said. "I may have made mistakes. Who has not? The man who endeavours to open a new way to progress, who proposes new methods of tactics, will make many mistakes. Pioneers always make mistakes. They are never popular until they die; then they are deified. Here I am, 'the villain of the piece' to-day—at least if one is to judge from the conversations that I have to listen to in boat, train, or aeroplane of people who wish for my extinction, and that not a peaceful extinction. This is not the only kind of criticism. One does not mind a frontal attack; it is the attack from behind that is treacherous and dangerous."

"I repeat, the miners have always been right in fighting. It is no good to shut your eyes to the situation. In this country we are up against the most serious economic crisis of our lives. A false step this year may throw us into the cataclysm of competitive war. We took a false step last year; we have been driven back. In the coal-fields there is a wilderness and it is called peace. There stand men battered and bruised and women who have paid and have suffered, but the women know we were right in refusing to accept a degradation of the standard of life."

Another statement by Mr. Cook was "The crisis that came last year will come again with greater ferocity, not because I want it. I do not blame those leaders in the Labour movement who do not understand the economic situation. I believe Jimmy Thomas honestly believes in capitalism as being the best system possible. It is for that reason he is doing everything he can to buttress the capitalistic system, but I cannot understand Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden. If Snowden and MacDonald had had to to in the pits and live on the wages which the men have received they would not be making the speeches which they are making at the present moment."

Mr. Cook said he stood for a 100 per cent. organised body of workers in one union in the mining industry. "We in the Miners' Federation will be faced by a bundle of leaders in the Labour movement who will try to prove that we were in the wrong last year," he said. "I say we were right in refusing to betray 1,000,000 men and accept a formula that never had any existence in fact. I want the truth about the conference; the truth and the lessons that will prevent another catastrophe such as is disheartening and breaking up the Labour movement."

"We have been beaten, it is true, bent, but not broken. We shall reorganise. From John O'Groats to Land's End not one protest has come from the men. We must sweep away Toryism and Baldwinism."

Lord Lytton visited Gangajalghati on Thursday and met the President of the Panchayats, and members of the Weaving and Irrigation Co-operative Societies. He discussed with them the progress of their work and the general condition of the localities in which they worked.—A. P.

POOR VILLAGERS DUPED.

ACCUSED GETS 18 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Feb. 12.

Khan Bahadur H. J. Antia, Hon. First Class Magistrate, Bandra, disposed of a case in which one Govind Ramji, a Hindu aged about 28 was charged by the Bandra Police with cheating and inducing delivery of property—an offence punishable under Section 420 I.P. Code.

The facts of the case for the prosecution are that the accused was a labourer in the Salt Fans at Uran where the sons of the complainant, Bhulia Velia and some others were also employed. About 10th January last the accused went to the village of Dolda in the Bansda State where the complainant resided and told the complainant and other villages that their sons who were working on the Uran Salt Pans were in trouble and were arrested in Bandra and sent to Thana prison. The poor ignorant villagers were naturally very anxious and the accused offered to arrange for the release of their sons and induced the cultivators to pay him for expenses Rs. 125 which the poor people raised somehow. The accused brought the complainant and others to Bandra and induced them to believe that their sons were in Thana prison and proposed to them that before steps could be taken for their release they should utilize the interval in going to see Victoria Gardens in Bombay. Accordingly they all led by the accused, went to the Victoria Gardens where the accused on the pretext of purchasing vegetables for their food made himself scarce. The poor duped rustics waited and waited but the accused never returned, and they made up their minds to return to their village and went to the Gran. Road Station the next day where, however, the accused was arrested while about to leave Bombay by train.

The story for the prosecution was corroborated by the complainant Bhulia Velia, Deoji Kulgo and Railway Police Constable Niloo Shriram. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted three previous convictions. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to 18 months' hard labour out of which 2 months are to be passed in solitary confinement and ordered him to report to the police for 5 yars after relase.

STEPS TO PREVENT INFLUENZA

CIRCULAR TO SHIPPING AGENTS.

Lt.-Col. S. M. Houston, Health Officer of the Port of Bombay has circularised the agents in Bombay of shipping companies to the following effect: "As reports have appeared in the Press within the past few days about the prevalence of influenza in Europe, I have the honour to remind you of the Government orders authorising the Port Health Officer to demand from Masters of ships, which have suffered from influenza during their voyages—unless the vessel has been free of the disease during the 12 days previous to the arrival here—accurate lists of the names and addresses of all the persons proceeding to Bombay or places outside it, for notification to the sanitary authorities concerned. I would accordingly request that you will kindly warn the Masters of your company's vessels infected with influenza during the voyage or on arrival to hand over to me accurate lists of the names and addresses of all persons on board. In the event of such lists not being ready on arrival in Bombay they will have to be prepared on board, thereby causing delay to the vessels concerned."

PROHIBITION REPORT

UNAUTHORISED PUBLICATION IN A LOCAL DAILY.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Government have made careful enquiries regarding the publication in a Bombay daily newspaper on February 4 of what purported to be the report of the Committee to consider and report on the financial measures to be introduced in order to give effect to the policy of prohibition, and are satisfied that no Government official was directly or indirectly concerned with it.

Government desire to express regret that the report which has been revised and corrected at a further meeting, which did not contain the dissenting minutes and which was not signed and submitted to Government should have been published.

MADRAS CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE TO "SAK"

TEXT OF ADDRESS.

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

At its meeting this evening, the Madras Corporation voted "nem con" the following address to welcome to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla, M.P. "We the President and the Councillors of the Corporation have great pleasure in offering you a warm and hearty welcome on behalf of the citizens of Madras. We have watched your brave and selfless struggle on behalf of the labouring millions of the world in far off England. We honour you for these services. We are all proud that you, a fellow countryman of ours, should have won the confidence of the English electorate and have been elected to the House of Commons and served the cause which lies nearest to your heart in that historic assembly with conspicuous ability. We wish you success in your self-imposed mission, and we pray God, that He may give you long life and strength to serve India and the world."—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

Opening of the Bombay Baby Week, at Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, by the Governor, 6 p.m., (Exhibition is open from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.)

Improvement Trust meeting, 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition; Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition; Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Ladies Day, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

GIRGAUM HINDU SABHA.

The urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Girgaum Hindu Sabha will be held on Thursday (the 17th instant) at Dr. Sarvarkar's dispensary at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association on Wednesday (the 16th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 11th February to 6 a.m. of 12th February 1927.

Small pox attacks 4, death 1; Cholera, nil; Plague, nil; Influenza nil, Total Mortality 81.

The Total Mortality this day last year was 83.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Monday the 14th ulto.

Mails for Straits Settlements and per S. S. "Taiva" Via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p m. on Wednesday the 16th ulto.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mail from Bombay of 29th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 11th instant Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday Afternoon The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday Morning.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Shri Dadamaharaj of Satara will give a series of discourses on the following subjects at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th instant at 6 15 p.m. (S. T.):—

(1) Monday (14th) 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on "Goal of Life."

(2) Tuesday (15th) 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on "Principles of the Bhagwat Dharma."

(3) Wednesday (16th) 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on "Bhakti."

(4) Friday (18th) 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on "Work as Worship."

YOUNG MEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA.

An Association which would serve as a helper, a friend, a saviour and moreover would bring them into touch with the higher ideals and of pure life is a long felt went in Bombay, and so the above institution is formed. It is by no means to be confined to student population alone but also young men who have left Colleges or Schools and who are living in different fields of life.

For information please apply to Mr. V. S. Naidu, Secretary, (Y. M. I. A.) Matunga, Matunga G. I. P. Railway.

GUJRAT KALA PRADARSHAN, SURAT.

The following is the list of winners of Gold medals awarded at the Gujrat Kala Pradarshan recenly held in Surat:—

(1) Painting, U. P. Rao; (2) Architecture, Chandulal Suthar; (3) Sculpture, S. G. Mhatre; (4) Enamel Work, Nathubhai Minawalla; (5) Ivory and Sandalwood Work, Uttamram Bhagat; (6) Gold and Silver Thread and Brocade Work, 1, Kaikhushroo Joshi; (7) Gold and Silver Thread and Brocade Work, Govindbhai Dullabhbhai; (8) Laquer Work, Bechardas Morarjee; (9) Woodcarving, Parekh Technical Institute; (10) Carpets, The Surat Mahajan Balashram; (11) Mavdanji; (12) Pandit Omkarnath; (13) Razak Band; (14) S. C. Pathak.

BOMBAY WASHERMEN.

Mr. Jhabvala, the President of the newly-formed Washermen's Union, saw Dr. Shirgaonkar the Municipal Executive Health Officer, in charge of the Ghat as invited by him in a deputation consisting of himself and representatives of the Dhobies of Bombay. Mr. Jhabvala put the whole case before him and the Dhobies also took part in the discussion. After an hour as a half's discussion Dr. Shirgaonkar agreed to remove the smoke nuisance at once and give water connection for the convenience of the men. He pleaded helplessness as regards dust, road and wire-fencing round the Ghat. He also stated that he could not do much in the direction of raising of the land of the Ghat in order to prevent the flow of water into the plot. As for lighting facility he agreed to give 8 lights immediately.

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ALLEGED CHEATING OF CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

Mr. J. Holland, a European, was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday on 12 charges, of cheating the Customs Authorities in respect of customs duty to the extent of Rs. 1500.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala appeared for the prosecution while Mr. V. F. Vicajee appeared for the accused.

Mr. Thanawala at the outset applied for a short adjournment on the ground that a principal witness in the cases was ill and lying in hospital. The cases, he said, were similar to the one against Mr. Joshi.

Mr. Vicajee said that but for the fact that the Excise Department was the complainant in both the cases there was no similarity whatever between the cases against his client and Mr. Joshi. Mr. Vicajee did not want to oppose the adjournment only if his client who was on bail was allowed to go to Calcutta where he had to go on urgent business. He, therefore, requested the Magistrate to allow the bail to continue.

The Magistrate said that the bail amount should be deposited with the Court. He, therefore, passed orders to release the accused on a bail of Rs. 2,000 and one surety for Rs. 1,000 to be deposited in Court. The case was adjourned to March 15.

THE ISPAHANI CASE.

The names of principal persons connected with the case which has created a sensation in the Persian community of India are so often incorrectly reported that it is necessary to note their proper names and designations. The accused is Miraz Mahomed Hashim Ispahani. Mr. Mahomed Husain Dahdashti has stood bail for him. The letter which is alleged to have been intercepted was said to be written and posted by Mr. Nabawi, otherwise known as Moaziz ed Dawleh, who is the Consul-General for Persia in Bombay. The said letter was addressed by Mr. Nabawi to Mr. Mahomed Husain Shushtary. Mirza Asadullah Beham is the Persian Consul in Bombay, who was incorrectly referred to in this connection by some newspapers has nothing to do with this affair which concerns the Persian or Mogul community only.

LATE SUFI INAYAT-KHAN

(From a Correspondent.)

On the 5th of February passed away at Delhi Sufi Inayat Khan, the founder and leader of the Sufi Movement in the Western World.

He had come to India after working for sixteen years in Europe and in the United States for the unity of religions. He has spoken on philosophical subjects at the universities of Rome, Paris, Geneva, Zurich, Berlin, Los Angelos, Leiden, at the Columbia University of New York and at the Berkeley University of California.

Sufi Inayat Khan was born in Gujrat in the house of his grandgather Moula Bux who invented a notation system and established an academy of music in the State of Baroda. Inayat Khan had the interest of His Highness the Gaekwar in his early training. He showed a great talent for music, poetry and philosophy. He associated with fakirs both of Hindu and Muslim religion and showed universality in his character from his early age. He was initiated on the path by Sheikh Abu Kashim Madani. As a young man he travelled throughout whole India on a mission to raise the standard of music and was received at the courts of Mysore and Hyderabad. During his nine years continual activity in the field of music, Sufi Inayat Khan spoke before the people of Madras, Bombay, Travancore, Rangoon and in Calcutta where he gave a series of lectures at the University Institute, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore being in the chair. He spoke to the people of Maha Dev who was the perfection of music, of Narad and Tumber, the great experts in music, and about the murli of Sri Krishna which charmed men and animals alike. He gave examples of Jalaludin Rumi and of Khaja Moinudin Chishti for whom music was the great source of spiritual upliftment.

The activity of Inayat Khan in his early age showed to be a preparation for the work he did later in the Western part of the world. On hearing the call from within, he devoted himself to the task of uniting the human race in the spirit of wisdom beyond the narrow boundaries of the distinctions and differences of caste, creed, nation and religion which divide men. He gave up his professional life and followed his inner inclination, working through endless difficulties. He formed the Sufi Movement in the greatest part of Europe and the United States, the headquarters of this world-movement being in Geneva. In giving this universal movement the name "Sufi," he did not in any way pretend to make it a branch of any existing institution of Tarikat. It is an institution which stands on its own foundations: neither does it propound any specific religion, nor does it oppose any sect. The purpose of this movement is to help seekers after Truth to self-realisation and to bring people to the understanding of the one truth, the underlying truth of all religions.

The departure of Inayat Khan is an immeasurable blow to the longing hearts of his many eagerly waiting collaborators and disciples who expected him to conduct personally, this year again, his Summer School at Sureanes near Paris which has been attended year after year by the lovers of Truth from all parts of the Western world.

A message from Shillong of the 10th instant says:—The Governor arrives here to-morrow and will be busy with the formation of the Ministry.—A.P.

The Governor of Bombay attended a Boy Scouts 'Camp Fire' at the Scout Hut, Esplanade Maidan, on Thursday

LINGUA-FRANCA FOR INDIA.

PANDIT RAHAT ON THE CLAIM OF HINDI.

MR. G. K. NARIMAN WANTS A COMMON SCRIPT

At a meeting held under the joint auspices of Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and Marwari Sammelan at the Congress House, on Sunday afternoon, Pandit Khermarand Rahat gave an erudite and well-reasoned discourse on the necessity of the spread of Hindi, Mr. G. K. Nariman presiding.

THE BEST SUITED LANGUAGE.

Opening the proceedings Mr. G. K. Nariman submitted that religion and language had been, from time immemorial, the veritable barriers that separated and divided the peoples of the world. It was impossible for citizens of any nationality to unite for a common action unless there was a common knowledge. The thraldom of India was in no less degree attributable to the diversity and, in some cases, the antagonism among the various Provincial dialects. It was the speaker's firm conviction that, all considerations allowed, Hindi was the best suited "Lingua-franca" to the entire population of India. He then considered the claims of various Indian languages and convincingly proved that they were untenable. Referring to the contention regarding the proper form of "Indian Hindi" the speaker argued with great point and conviction that all words and expressions in the language, whether of Sanskrit or Urdu origin, should remain unmolested.

THE DEVA-NAGARI SCRIPT.

The common language, continued the speaker, should have a common script and in that connection "Deva-Nagari" was best suited to all requirements. Firstly because it was used by the bulk of Indian population and then because it was more accurate and expressive than any other script.

ESSENTIAL FOR NATIONAL UPLIFT.

Speaking in chaste and simple Hindi, Pandit Rahat observed that common language was one of the indispensable requisites for national freedom. In India, the diversity of languages had tended to divide the people in provincial and tribal groups. It was high time that Indians should recognise the imperious necessity of a common Indian tongue. The speaker argued that English would never become the common language for India. That language had its manifold advantages and Indians would ever remain grateful to it After all it was an alien language and would never strike deep roots in Indian soil. Proceeding Pandit Rahat pointed out that it was impossible for a handful of English-knowing persons to achieve Swaraj for which they were all fighting Swaraj of India was the Swaraj of Indian masses and Hindi was the only common language that could appeal to those masses. The speaker held that all vernacular languages were good so far as they conformed to the perfect nicety of a language but none of them was as comprehensive as Hindi.

THE PROGRESS OF MADRAS.

The only province, the speaker proceeded, that was most reluctant for many years to accept Hindi as India's lingua-franca, was Madras. However he was glad to notice that even the stubborn Madrasis were fast getting reconciled to the necessity of a common language. Men like Mr. Konda Vyankattapaya, Pantalu and many others had thrown themselves heart and soul into the rapid spread of Hindi, throughout the Madras Presidency. It was a matter for profound consolation that the women in Madras had taken to the study of Hindi with great avidity than men. To those who clamoured for a national programme, the speaker pointed out that the spread of Hindi language was as potent a national programme as the spread of khaddar. Concluding the learned Panditji exhorted his hearers to consider the study of Hindi as a sacred national duty which they were bound to perform in the best interests of the motherland.

In a nice humorous speech, Mr. B. F. Bharucha proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the learned speaker and the President and the meeting terminated.

S. S. IYENGAR RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS CONTRIBUTIONS

At a meeting of the Sjt. S. S. Iyengar Reception Committe and contributors to the fund held on Sunday evening at the premises of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee the audited statement of accounts pertaining to the welcome function was adopted unanimously. The Report showed a surplus of Rs. 105. Consideration was then given as to how best the money could be utilised. Several suggestions were made, one of which required this amount to be sent to Mahatmaji earmarked for the work of removal of untouchability in the Madras Presidency. Another proposal suggested that this surplus amount be kept in reserve and in due time hand the same over to the Reception Committee of the next Congress Session to be held in Madras. But it was finally agreed to place the amount at the disposal of Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar to be utilised as he might deem fit.

CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP

CHANCES OF THE CANDIDATES.

Although there are still six weeks for the presidential election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, vigorous canvassing is going on among the candidates who are in the run for the civic honour of mayoralty. Owing to the system of election by community, and not by merits, this time a Parsi will have the choice of occupying the chair. There are so far four candidates, viz., Mr. J. B. Boman Behram, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, Mr. J. B. Petit, and Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. Mr. Boman Behram seems to be the favourite and is leading while Dr. Batliwalla is going neck to neck. The other two are following.

PORT TRUST WORKERS

RESOLUTIONS REGARDING GRIEVANCES.

Last night a crowded meeting of the Port Trust Workers of Bombay was held at Marwadi Vidyalaya under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon. General Secretary of the Workers Union. Mr. Jhabvala in opening the proceedings put before the meeting the hardship's of the workers, and the staff and deeply regretted the authorities' neglecting their duty of redressing the hardship's. He remarked that all constitutional measures were adopted to redress the hardship's but to that the Post Trust authoritie's had turned a deaf ear and therefore he said, "Let us now take to united action, add to the number of our members and collect large funds to put up active opposition against the Port Trust" Messrs Cawabo Singh, Sequeria, D'Sa fallowed. Prof. Spratt from Egland also addrssed the meeting. Resolutions regarding Rota Night, Mr. Mattos an officer in Port Trust, Anglo-Indian Movies Hamals, etc. were passed amidst great enthusiasm and the meeting terminated at a late hour.

WARNING TO INVESTING PUBLIC.

The investing public are advised to exercise the greatest care and circumspection in considering proposals for investing money in a concern which has for its object the manufacture of ghee overseas for the Indian market. Attempts have been made to float companies with this object in view, and from complaints which have reached us it would seem that one undertaking is not conducted on sound business principles. In fact, one correspondent, who has paid the first instalment on a number of shares, informed us that she had not received any acknowledgement or scrip and efforts to trace the promoter, who is believed to be in India, have proved fruitless.—The "Pioneer."

KHOJA SOCIETY WEDDING.

A Khoja society wedding which took place on Sunday morning at Noor Baug was witnessed by a large and influential gathering. The birdegroom was Mr. Karimbhoy Hasan, a well-known merchant while the bride was Miss Khairunisabai, the fourth daughter of Mr. Haji Bachu Ali, J.P. Among those present were also Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. M. S. Maulvi, Oriental Translator, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. D. G. Khairaz, Mr. I. S. Haji, Dr. G. V. Patel and Mr. Cowasji Jamshedji Petigara, Superintendent, C. I. D. The gathering dispersed after partaking of the dinner.

PATHE CINEMA.

Norma Talmadge has a dual role in "The Lady", her new First National picture, at the Royal Opera House. She first appears as a pretty soubrette of the year 1900. Surrounded by a double sextette of beautiful Gibson girls, Norma sings the "Floradora" songs of other days and takes part in the scenes of wild gayety which followed the Spanish-American War. Twenty years pass and Norma is seen as a woman who has passed through the mallstrom of the Great War. For four years she runs a little cafe just behind the battle-front where the troops of many nations take their "petit verre" as they go up into the Valley of Death. She is thrown into the sordid life of Marseilles, where the human drugs of all nations mingle in the cafes of the water-front. And she finally finds peace in a little seaport town of France. "The Lady" is a powerful and heart stirring drama.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MILL OPERATIVE

A fatal accident occurred to a mill operative, Sitaram Raghu on Saturday in the Jamshed Mill at DeLisle Road. It appeared Sitaram was putting a belt in the pulley in the ring department when his foot slipped and he fell on the machinery. He sustained fracture of the skull and died on the spot.

"BHADRA BHAMINI" FILM.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Bhadra Bhamini" a film produced by the Shree Krishna Film Company has been uncertified by Government. The Bombay Board of Film Censors has however been authorised to issue a fresh certificate after excision of certain objectionable parts of the film.

A message from Benares says:—Rai Bahadur Munshi Baldeo Prasad, special Magistrate, on Saturday convicted Chandoolal Brahman for having sold adulterated Ghee and sentenced him to pay a fine of rupees

ERADICATE SNOBBERY.

SIR LALUBHAI ON FUNCTION OF A CLUB.

An important event in the history of Andheri, Bombay's most beautiful suburb, took place on Sunday evening when Sir Laluwhai Samaldas performed the opening ceremony of the Palakar Tennis Court for the Andheri Recreation Club. The grounds of the Club were gaily decorated and prominent citizens of Andheri and the adjoining suburbs were present to witness the ceremony—in response to the invitation of the Club which owes its existence mainly to the exertions of Mr. Kantawala, the Secretary and the generous donations of several local residents.

Mr. Master in asking Sir Lalubhai to open the Court described how the Club came into being. In the course of his speech he said:—

For a long time the want of facilities for recreation in Andheri was keenly felt and in March 1925 an informal meeting of the residents of Andheri was held under the presidentship of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas at his residence. Provisional rules were framed and other preliminaries were settled but for want of a suitable ground the starting of the Club had to be postponed. After a lapse of about 10 months, several members desired to make a beginning and another informal meeting was called under the Presidentship of Mr. Gajanan Sadashiv Patil to ascertain how many gentleman intend to join the Club. About 50 members were enlisted and a provisional committee was formed to frame rules and to negotiate for a Club ground. The Secretary was himself in communication with Mr. S. M. Bharucha, the Collector, Bombay Saburban Dist. who showed great sympathy towards the object of the Club and readily agreed to lease Government land if concrete proposals were placed before him. to secure the building at a price advantageous to it. The Committee then approached the Collector of the Bombay Saburban Dist. to get a lease of the land on which the building stands and the land round about it admeasuring about 3,000 sq. yds. on a nominal rent for the purposes of sports.

As a result of all these endeavours on the part of our painstaking Secretary to whose enthusiasm amod energy the Club mainly owes its existence, it was formally opened on the very auspicious day of Vijaya-Dashami which was on the 16th October last with a membership of 70 of whom 2 were patrons and 2 Life members. The beginning was made with two Badminton Courts, Cricket and indoor-games. These were luckily augmented by spontaneous donations of several gentlemen both in cash and in kind and we are now with their help in possession of a new table for ping pong presented by Mr. Jafarali Karamali of Danda and the new Tennis Court constructed and presented to our Club by Mr. Ramchandra Krishna Patkar of Bandra whose name it bears and which is to be formally opened to-day at the hands of our distinguished citizen our Honorary Patron, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.

Sir Lalubhai in opening Court welcomed the starting of the Club which he said satisfied a keenly felt need of the residents of Andheri. He pointed out the benefits of a Club in promoting social intercourse and improving the physique of the people by means of healthy outdoor games. The success of a Club, he urged, must be measured by the extent to which members eradicate snobbery in their relation with one another and meet and play on terms of perfect equality. Sir Lalubhai wished a long and prosperous career to the Club and declared the Court open. A group photo was taken on the Tennis court and after passing an enjoyable evening the guests dispersed.

TIRED OF LIFE.

CARPENTER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Jivraj Ravji (45), a carpenter residing at Kumbharwada, being found unconscious in his room on Friday was removed to the J. J. Hospital phere it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning and died soon after admission. The deceased had kept a letter under his bed stating that he was tired of life being mentally not sound. A box containing opium was also found in the bed. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

NABHA MAHARAJA'S ALLOWANCE.

GOVT. OF INDIA MAKE PAYMENTS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

With reference to the questions, of which notice had been given by Mr. Ambikaprasad Sinha, M.L.A., regarding the delay in the payment of allowances to His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha, it is understood that His Highness has since received the allowances that had fallen due Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lt.-General Sir Andrew Skeen, Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, has been granted combined leave for eight months with effect from 26th March 1927.

Princess Marie Pia de Branganza, Prince Princess and Melikog, Mr. B. J. Glancy, Mr. M. H. Fenn nad Mr. F. A. Lyon lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday, 13th February.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Bombay District Sports on the Conperage on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the District Grand Lodge on Thursday.

Senator W. J. Tully and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Glaser arrived at Government House

PROTEST AGAINST BAD HOUSING AND FOOD".

INSEIN JAIL PRISONERS ON STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Mr. Kaliprosad Banerjee, Professor Jatishchandra Ghose, Mr. Aruncchandra Guha, Mr. R. K. Brahmachari and Mr. Bhupendra Kumar Dutt, State prisoners in Insein Jail, are on a hunger strike since February 10 as a protest against bad housing and food and postponement of transfer to Mandalay, says the correspondent of "Forward" in a message from Rangoon.—Free Press.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR AMALNER.

ADVICE TO UNTOUCHABLES.

AMALNER, Feb. 13.

Gandhiji and party left Bhusaval for Raver, where they met Mr. Sastri, who has just returned from South Africa. Gandhiji and Mr. Sastri had a long talk on the question of Indians in South Africa and the result of the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Sastri travelled with the party as far as Jalgaon, and then proceeded to Delhi.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO UNTOUCHABLES.

Addressing a meeting of "Untouchables" at Jalgaon, Gandhiji asked them to leave all bad habits such as eating carcass, drinking, keeping themselves unclean etc. If they wanted to remove the curse of untouchability they ought to be clean. If they were pure both within and without, there was no power on earth that could keep them down. Nobody can prevent them from singing the praise of God. The physical body could be put under restraint but who could prevent them from uttering 'Ram Nam.' Prahlada, although he was put to the severest sufferings, was free to utter the name of Narayan. No one was able to refrain him from doing that so it was with them.

Gandhiji and party left Chopda on the 12th for Amalner.—Free Press.

WANTED CHEAPER MILK AND GHEE.

CAWNPORE, Feb. 13.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture concluded its sitting by examining Mr. E. Keventer, the last witness, who appeared to-day. He stated that India required cheaper and reliable milk and ghee so that they might reach the poorer classes also. He recommended improvements by which milk yielding potentialities of kows and buffaloes can be increased. That could be done through provincial control and supervision of breeding of cattle by the establishment of pedigree heards of India's best breeds of cows, buffalloes and goats, and as to make the supply of milk and ghee more reliable, food laws should be enacted to protect not only the public but also the honest dairyman. He laid much stress on teaching modern methods of handling milk, manufacturing of butter, casing the milk and sugar and cheese.

Marquis of Linlithgow has to distribute diplomas at the Convocation of the Agriculture College, Cawnpore.

The Commission leaves Cawnpore for Agra via Hardoi and Rosa reaching Agra on the 15th.—Free Press.

MR. GLASWORTHY IN CAPETOWN.

Capetown papers report that Mr. John Galsworthy, with Mrs. Galsworthy and some relatives, are there, but he is not prospecting that country for material for a future work. He is declining all public invitations, and is working hard on the last part of his second Forsyte trilogy. Further, Mr. Galsworthy is visiting South Africa on a non-lecturing tour.

This is his second visit to the Cape. He landed there in 1893 from a sailing ship in which Joseph Conrad was first officer He visited the copper mines at Namaqualand, and afterwards went on a shooting trip in Kalihari.

LATEST NEWS.

POONA, Feb. 13.

The Poona City Police raided a bucket shop in Shukrawar Peth yesterday and arrested two persons with some cash and forms.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

About a dozen Muslim members of the two Houses met to-day, and informally considered their communal demands generally on the lines of the Muslim League's resolution. The meeting concluded without arriving at any decision.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in a statement to the press denies that there is a split in the Congress Party on the ratio issue and declares that the party will vote for 1/4 ratio.—A. P.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Hankow.—Messrs. Chen and O'Malley conferred to-day, and it is officially announced that nothing will be available for publication.

The Nationalists have appointed a trio including Mr. Chen to investigate the situation in Customs created by the dismissal of Sir Francis Aglen which is regarded as a challenge.

A message from Peking says that the Nationalists there, do not recognise Edwards as Acting Inspector General of Mari-

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 14, 1927

RELIEVE THE DISTRESS.

What are the Government of Bombay doing? Have they eyes to see and ears to hear about the grave condition of famine and starvation that have developed in many parts of the Presidency? Specific allegations have been made in this paper on the reliable authority of Mr. Amritlal Seth, who is a member of the local Council and the President of the Dhandhuka Taluka Board, to the effect that crops have been almost completely destroyed in 28 villages of his taluka and the farmers have been reduced to such a pitiable level of destitution that they are compelled to live on a variety of cattle food namely, damro, which also will be exhausted very shortly. Similarly Dr. Chandulal Desai, the leading Congress worker of Broach, has informed the Press that crops have failed in most of the villages of Vagra Taluka and in some villages of Jambusar, Amod and Ankleshwar talukas, and the general situation of the Vagra Taluka has grown so serious as to necessitate the convening of a taluka conference which met on 31st January last and appointed a Committee to secure necessary relief from Government. And a climax has been reached in Bijapur District, which, according to all reports, has been most severely hit by the failure of the rains. Mr. Kowjalgi, the President of the Bijapur Congress Committee, has in the course of his elaborate statement, summed up the results of the detailed inquiry conducted by his Committee and definitely stated that some parts of the district have actually been deserted by the starving agriculturists. And how do Government respond to the urgent necessities of the situation? The Secretariat chooses to preserve callous silence caring neither to confirm nor controvert the serious statements that have been so repeatedly published And while some suspensions appear to have been promised by local officers in Dhandhuka, the Collector's office at Broach would say nothing about the situation in the district, and the Collector of Bijapur is reported to have actually challenged the statements about famine conditions in his district. We are also surprised to see the negligence of the Director of Information whose duty it is to elicit and publish the opinions—final or tentative—of Government on all such important matters when they are being freely discussed by the public.

The first and the obvious duty of Government in these circumstances is to issue very strict instructions to the local officers to order a revised survey of crops—which in many cases have suffered after the first survey was made—and then to follow a generous policy of suspensions and remissions of land revenue. While leaders of Dhandhuka appear to be practically satisfied by the official action taken in this behalf, the Congress secretary of Dholka—an adjoining taluka—has already exposed the insufficiency of the relief given in his area. These remarks also apply to many talukas of the Broach District. While in the worst affected areas of Bijapur Mr. Kowjalgi is not only very pessimistic about the prospects of suspension on the proper scale but actually apprehends that "in cases where the assessment will be collected, the instalments of the former Takavi loans will also be collected." This incidentally shows how precarious and shadowy is the relief given to farmers by mere takavi loans which appear to be the most favoured official method of relieving all cases of distress. But curiously enough Congress leaders of areas so far apart as Dhandhuka and Bijapur are completely agreed about the insufficiency of this form of relief. And Government as well as local officers will be well advised to ponder over the following words used by Mr. Kowjalgi in the course of his statement:

"The Takavi loans are intended only for effecting improvements in the lands. At a time when the pepole are in want of food, there is every possibility of the borrowers utilising the amount in purchasing the food instead of spending it on improvements. The conditions of the loans are very strict, and the rate of interest also is not encouraging (8 1/4 per cent.) Under these conditions it is very doubtful whether those loans will be taken advantage of by a large number of people. It is probable that they will involve the already indebted peasants more deeply in debts."

But suspensions of the present year's demand will not relieve the distress of the peasants whom takavi loans may also embroil in future difficulties. The need of the hour is the opening of small or big works that would help the farmers to keep body and soul together during the worst summer months that lie ahead. We have been gratified to hear that two test works have already been opened in the Dhandhuka Taluka—not, indeed under the Famine Code but through the Taluka Board. But there is obviously much greater need of opening works in Bijapur where migrations and desertions appear to be the order of the day with the result that,—as a local pleader told the Collector—almost "every summons is returned with the remark from the bailiff that the defendant has left his village to earn a living." Many are reported to have left for Bombay and adjoining areas where some labour can be found. And here again the Collector may be warned not to think of big works that may concentrate thousands at one place but to open smaller works "which would help the agriculturists to keep to their homes."

We have finally to make an earnest request to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council which will begin its sessions this week, to be alive to their duty in this matter and we have no hesitation in heartily supporting the suggestion of Mr. Mohare—whose letter on the subject we publish elsewhere—that the members should emulate the example set by the Councillors of Madras by moving an adjournment motion to draw attention to the conditions of famine and scarcity prevailing in some parts of the Presidency. As we have shown above, Government have practically done next to nothing to alleviate the distress of the people. Nothing short of an adjournment motion will therefore serve to dispel the calculated and callous indifference of Government. We hope all popular parties will find no difficulty in uniting on this grave issue and in giving a richly deserved defeat to our unresponsive and irresponsible Government to compel it to take proper measures for the relief of the distressed.

AN URGENT NEED.

"Nothing strikes a visitor to our country more than the sight of frail, stunted and emaciated mass of humanity," declared Lady Tata, in her speech at the splendid meeting the women of Bombay held on Friday, to give their enthusiastic support to Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill to raise the age of consent which he has introduced in the Assembly. The emaciated and stunted humanity which greets the visitors to this land owes its origin to the suicidal practice of child-marriage and premature child-birth and it is a welcome sign of the times that the women of this city realise the serious consequences of this evil practice and want our legislators at Delhi to help them to destroy it. A distinguished medical authority who had special and extensive opportunities of studying the evil effects of this practice all over India advocates not only raising the age of consent to 14 but considers that 16 is the proper minimum age to lay down for the consummation of marriage in this country. We hope this urgent reform in the direction of advancing the age of consent to 16 will not be delayed for fear of offending so-called religious prejudice. Lady Tata quoted in her speech the opinion of that pillar of Hindu Orthodoxy, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who speaking on the subject in the Assembly in 1925 declared himself in favour of raising it to 16, and an attempt will be made by him and other leaders to vanquish prejudices which are suicidal to physical and mental efficiency in India. Nor should the suggestion that the age should be raised to 16 only in case of strangers, and to 14 in the case of husbands be tolerated for a moment. Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan did a valuable service to the cause of effective progress in eradicating the evil of premature child-birth when she emphasized this point in her speech at the meeting. We hope Sir Hari Singh and his colleagues will not fail to note how anxious are the women of this city to secure real legislative reform in the matter and will press for the 16 years' minimum. The Assembly owes it to the country to accept that as the lowest age of consent.

MISPLACED LEVITY.

The Municipal Commissioner at the Corporation meeting on Thursday took the resolution of Dr. Choksey asking him to work in collaboration with the Port Health Officer and to take necessary precautions against the outbreak of influenza in Bombay evidently as a joke. He thought the resolution vague, and wanted constructive suggestions as to what should be done by him. Treating the whole question of the possible inroads of influenza in this city in a light manner, he informed the Corporation that the only way he could think of stopping the importation of influenza from Europe was to blow up the Suez Canal. One can imagine the storm of protest in the Press and from the public which would be aroused in England if the head of the Executive of the local authority of a coastal town in that country were to indulge in similar levity in a matter of such serious importance. As Sir Dinshaw Petit warned his colleagues, this question of taking precautions against the importation of influenza was a serious one and Dr. Bisni told them that the disease did exist in Bombay at present in an epidemic form. The Corporation ought to insist on the head of its executive taking early precautions for combating it. Dr. Choksey's resolution is not at all vague. It asks Mr. Clayton specifically to act in consultation with the Port Authorities and to adopt remedial measures immediately. The Corporation must see to it that its wishes are respected.

THE PRESTIGE OF BEING CLEAN SHAVEN.

(BY F. K.)

From time to time, the British Imperial mind turns from problems of political aggrandisement to those of the moral and social good of Eastern races. It gives thought to the question of White prestige as a glory to be safeguarded against the flippancy of the world for the spiritual benefit of man. Serious Englishmen of a benevolent nature take it upon themselves to warn their countrymen of the menace of exposing their foibles to the avid gaze of the East. They say, the Eastern peoples, with their relatively crude civilizations are too apt to lose their moral balance through seeing the seamy and undecorous side of Western life. The Cinema is blamed. It presents a picture of the moral decay of Western Society which in the view of these benevolent guardians of public morals has a particularly unbalancing effect upon the adolescent minds of Eastern races. It lowers the prestige of the White races in the eyes of the 'coloured races.' In the propping up of that prestige they see the permanent well-being of the world.

There is a belief among certain savages that the gods do not bleed. A scenario writer has made a successful film taking this belief as the apex of his story. A pair of young White lovers by virtue of their whiteness (of course) find themselves served and worshipped as gods by the natives of a tropic island on which they have had the good fortune to be shipwrecked. But one day while shaving with a safety-razor the young White god cuts himself. The natives watch a trickle of blood flow down the white skin. White prestige has fallen. Result: anarchy among the natives. The white gods are attacked and overthrown. What a pity the White god did not use a common razor instead of a safety-razor! He might have saved himself that cut and that downfall!

Well for many years now we 'natives' have seen the White gods bleed. They bled in the Great War. A very fierce cut that. And naturally we have taken to anarchy. Such wild anarchy that, to-day, our troops have actually gone to fight in China—ah, never mind whom! The significant thing is that whenever the White gods cut themselves it is always with a safety-razor. They cut themselves for the safety of others. They fought the Great War for the safety of democracy and the weaker nations. They cut themselves daily in India in trying to shave the encroaching stubble of our nationalism off their White skins. They say it is for our safety. In China too, they are fighting the terrible hairy growth of Eastern nationalism with their safety-razors, otherwise spelt 'armaments'.

It is a painful operation. But why do they do it? Why do they shave so conscientiously and so badly?

The answer is: they have a reputation to live up to. They have a great prestige to maintain. They have a spiritual obligation to the world to shave off the daily growth of Eastern Nationalism and appear clean-

THE EXCHANGE RATE.

NO ADJUSTMENT OF PRICES

(BY PROF. G. N. JOSHI)

Public attention in India is largely concentrated on the question of the exchange rate. It should be noted at the very outset that this question is of importance if we are to accept the gold bullion standard; or in other words if the rupee is to continue our monetary unit and we are not going to adopt a gold unit. If we are going to introduce an effective gold standard, the importance of this question is not so great because our monetary unit will be of gold and its exhange rate will depend upon its contents.

Before discussing the question of the stabilisation of the rupee the Commission distinctly says: "The system of currency which we have recommended implies the adoption of some fixed gold parity for the rupee, and the stabilisation of the rupee at that parity." If the system to be introduced is a gold standard there remains no question of adopting some fixed gold parity for the rupee because the unit itself will be of gold, hence there will be no question of linking. But even under an effective gold standard we shall have to fix the relation of the rupee with the gold unit and this should be fixed.

THE SOLE TEST.

The Commission has recommended 1s. 6d. rate. The only consideration which weighed with the Commission was that prices in India had adjusted themselves to 1s. 6d. rate and that an equilibrium, was established at that rate. Any other rate will involve new adjustments, thus creating disturbances. The Commission unanimously observes: "We wish to make it clear at the outset that the central, and as it seems to us the decisive factor is the extent to which the prevailing rate of exchange is reflected in the internal prices. We are unanimous in holding the view—and indeed, it is a proposition which it would be difficult to controvert—that, if it can be shown that prices have to a preponderant degree adjusted themselves to the existing "de facto" rate then that rate must be adhere to." Sir Basil accepts this as the sole test in fixing the exchange rate and he maintains that as a matter of fact as prices have adjusted themselves to 1s. 6d. rate, the rupee should be stabilised at that rate.

In the first place the criterion laid down by the Commission is not sound and exhaustive. It should be clearly noted that in case of India the fixing of the rate or relation between the rupee and the sovereign and the sovereign is not only a question of merely fixing the foreign exchange rate but of also altering the relation between two monetary units, the rupee and the sovereign both of which are legal tender to an unlimited extent.

UNSOUND AND PRECARIOUS.

Secondly is the test of an adjustment of price level to a particular exchange rate a sound test in case of India? It may be pointed out that in a country like Great Britain where the preponderant portion of her aggregate transactions consists of foreign transanctions (foreign trade) an adjustment of internal price level to a particular exchange rate may be a sound test, but in case of India where the situation is just the reverse, namely, where the preponderant proportion of her transactions (at least 80 per cent.) consists of internal transactions the exchange rate has not an appreciable impact on the prices of most of the commodities which are included in the index number. To base an argument for fixing an exchange rate on the ground of an adjustment of prices is to base it on a precarious ground. This test can prove nothing because our internal trade is at least fifteen times as large as our external trade, and consequently any inference based on a portion of our aggregate transactions is fallacious and misleading.

It is true that in the long run a high exchange rate or a low exchange does not matter because prices adjust themselves and price equilibrium is established at a new rate. But during the period of adjustment a high or low exchange rate or a rising or falling exchange does affect the country in different ways. Now if the prices have not adjusted themselves a high exchange rate stimulates imports and discourages exports. This has actually happened in India. Our trade returns for export during last year show a marked fall. It may be urged that there were various reasons for this phenomenon. This is true. Again it may be urged that 1s. 6d. rate has been achieved ever since May 1925. This is also true but its effects were felt in 1926. Unfortunately the world prices fell and the situation was intensified. Surely our importers were at an advantage to the extent of the high rate. But what India gained on imports she lost on exports and as she exports more than

(Continued on Page 10.)

NEW OUTLOOK IN MEDICINE

THE ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION---ITS ACHIEVEMENTS.

THE CHINA MEDICAL BOARD.

(BY "KE-AYE".)

IV.

As far back as 1908, Mr. Rockfeller had sent out a commission to study the educational needs of China, Japan and India. This was followed by a second Commission in 1914, which recommended the taking up of the problem of medical education in China; the China Medical Board was then formed as a branch of the Foundation to cover this field of activity. The Foundation would have preferred to take up public-health work as it did in other countries. For, the money spent in this field secures greater returns in the way of welfare of nations and individuals than from the same expenditure incurred for other forms of medical aid. But the peculiar conditions in China rendered the taking up of public health work impossible. There was, for instance, no Government agency responsible for preventive medical work with which the Foundational could co-operate. Systematic protection of public health is and should be really a Government function. And, the Foundation as a private agency could only aid the Government to enhance its scope and effectiveness. "A second difficulty lay in the fact that confidence in scientific medicine is not sufficiently widespread to insure on the part of the people the co-operation necessary for the effective work." The third difficulty was, shortage of trained personnel. The Foundation, therefore, turned their attention to medical education. It was planned as a very comprehensive programme with a view to training efficient practitioners in the high ideals of service, and also investigators, teachers and clinical specialists. They also aimed thus to popularise scientific medicine in China.

PEKING MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A thoroughly modern hospital of about 300 beds and a medical school housed in beautiful buildings of Chinese design, equipped in the most approved style to meet the exacting demands of scientific medicine and staffed by highly trained professors and famous visiting professors from the States and Europe is the most important contribution of the Board [illegible]. The Peking Union Medical College hospital, as it is tions of its kind in the world and easily the best in the East. The building and equipment alone cost the Board over 9,000,000 dollars (roughly, Rs. 3 crores) and the annual budget is about 900,000 dollars. Those who have not had the good fortune to see the modern hospitals and medical schools in the United States can hardly visualise the excellence and appointments of the Peking institution established by the Foundation, there is certainly nothing like it in Great Britain.

COMPLETE NATIONAL CONTROL.

The Peking Union Medical College has, it should be realised, "no desire to be an independent centre of foreign influence in China." It seeks to serve "the best interests of the Chinese people, in harmony with national progress, purpose and ideals." The recognised authorities of the Central Government in China were first consulted before the College was reorganised. It is regularly registered with the Ministry of Education in Peking, the aim of the Foundation all along has been, in fact, "to transform the College gradually into a Chinese medical centre with a Chinese staff and ultimately a Chinese Board of trustees in complete control."

THE CONTRAST.

This is not, it should be mentioned, pleasant or high sounding hypocrisy. This is sober truth. It may appear unreal to those accustomed to the pious promises and professions of the British rulers of India. During the first five years of its existence the College has increased the percentage of the Chinese in the teaching staff from 29 to 53. More significant still is, we are informed, the "fact that Chinese doctors now occupy positions of leadership in two departments. One of the two or three important posts in the entire institution, that of medical superintendent of the hospital, is efficiently filled by a capable Chinese." Another fact of great significance is the large sum set apart by the Foundation for the preparation of the necessary medical literature, hitherto lacking in Chinese.

SCIENTIFIC OUTLOOK.

The training of the medical students thus organised by the Foundation is of the high-

Notes of the Day.

Too Late!

The news from Peking that in spite of the protest of the Japanese Consul at Tientsin, the Peking Government has appointed the Chinese Superintendent of Customs there to take charge of the work of collecting the surtaxes recommended by the Washington Conference, is significant of the new attitude of China towards the foreign Powers. Britain and America have not protested against the step and Japan will remain isolated in her protest. The fact is that as Britain realised after the issue of her memorandum in regard to Chinese policy there is no possibility now of the Powers acting in concert to brow-beat China. Under the arresting title "Too Late" a writer in the "Deutsche Zukunft" a German weekly journal, emphasizes this point in the most direct fashion in an analysis of the attitude of the Powers towards Chinese Nationalism. He warns Britain in particular that it is now too late to follow the traditional policy of coercing China. It was impossible, in his opinion, for a Power like Britain "with her strong consciousness of superiority and her overweening pride in her prestige" to go further than she did in her Memorandum, in meeting the Chinese situation, but she must now gulp down that pride, he remarks, and go much further when she realises that the foreign Powers "can not be brought under one umbrella" so as to conspire for common action against China.

Very Good—In Principle.

President Coolidge has an awkward habit of disconcerting the diplomats in Europe who assure one another and America that in regard to the question of disarmament they are all at one. Mr. Coolidge does not wish to doubt it, but he reminds them in his memorandum to the Congress of a certain fact which they would like to be left rather unnoticed. He points out that while disarmament is being discussed at Geneva "far-reaching building programmes have been laid down by certain Powers and that there appears in the United States as well as abroad a sentiment urging naval construction." One would think that with all the agitation in every country in Europe as well as in America for promoting disarmament, the sentiment would be against naval construction instead of urging it. Mr. Coolidge's suggestion to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, therefore, is that at the meeting to be held on March 21 their delegates at the Preparatory Committee for Disarmament Conference at Geneva should negotiate an agreement further limiting naval armaments. This is an excelsent idea, says Britain, very good, in deed, in principle. But there are difficulties in the way. Experts must examine the details, sub-committees must report on the technical aspects of disarmament. Meanwhile, of course, the British naval programme will be carried on. Britain will always welcome the principle of no more war, but her practice is to keep the powder dry, and have plenty of powder too.

No Poaching.

Japan's answer to the American proposals is equally diplomatic though it is not couched in the sanctimonious language so dear to British diplomacy. Japan welcomes the chance of cutting down expenditure on armaments and believes the American proposals will help the cause of world peace. But France bluntly expresses what is in the mind of both Britain and Japan, when her representative at Geneva politely warns America not to poach on the Geneva preserve. What is the good of having a League of Nations at Geneva trying to grapple with the problem of disarmament by appointing sub-committees and a Preparatory Committee entrusted with the particular duty of drafting practical proposals, if President Coolidge can be allowed to overlap the good work at Geneva by his suggestion for a separate agreement? M. Paul Boncour, therefore, assures President Coolidge that the League Commission on Disarmament is progressing well "and its work should serve as a basis for full discussion at the meeting to be held this year"—well if not this year then the next. Meanwhile let Mr. Coolidge remember that such poaching interferes with the excellent principles on which they hold forth at Geneva, while of course every Big Power behaves as if the Washington Agreement did not exist.

The Cry of the Oppressed.

Mahatma Gandhi's message to the "League against Colonial Oppression" wishing success to its deliberations at Brussels where the League was to be in Conference on the 10th instant is sure to be greatly appreciated by the delegates. They come from all parts of the world, wherever, as a German journal says "Colonial Imperialism" is in the full swing of its activity, and they will be glad to find that for the first time the Indian Nationalist movement has sent a representative to the League Conference in the person of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. In Berlin the League's delegates have been recently very active with propaganda work. In association with another organisation, the Society of those against Compulsory Military Service. Dr. William Pickens, a Negro professor, has been addressing large audiences in German on the "Colour Problem in America," while Dr. Chi Kai Chi, a member of the Chinese Kuomintang, was busy convincing them that "Concessions" in China were a danger to the rights of Chinese political stability.

Who Then Is The Culprit?

The Government of Bombay give a belated but well-deserved snub to the "Times of India" which published "on Friday 4 what purported to be the report of the Committee to consider and report on the financial measures to be introduced in order to give effect to the policy of prohibition," but they do not in their Press-Note indicate how the contents of a document which they now announce "was revised and corrected at a later meeting" happened to leak out. Their satisfaction expressed in that Note "that no Government official was directly or indirectly concerned with it" is sure to be interpreted by the public as an invitation to it on Government's part to consider that the leakage was due to some member or members of the Committee taking a particular newspaper into confidence. The members of the Committee have every right to resent such an insinuation. Considering the protests which some of the members who had written dissenting minutes to the report immediately lodged with the newspaper in question, protests which it was in no hurry to publish, such an insinuation appears to be most unwarranted. It is the Government's duty to find out the real culprit and the members of the Bombay Council should see that they do so.

PREFERENCE TO BRITISH STEEL.

BOMBAY STEEL MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

PLEA FOR BOUNTIES TO TATA'S.

In view of the forthcoming discussion on Steel Protection Bill, a memorial has been submitted to the members of the Legislative Assembly by prominent Bombay dealers in Continental steel.

The Signatories oppose preference to British steel and plead for the continuation of bounties to the Tata's.

Both the Congress party and the Nationalist Party of the Assembly have decided to vote for the recommittal of the Steel Protection Bill to the Select Committee.

RECOMMITTAL OF STEEL BILL TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

On the eve of the Assembly's discussion on the Steel Protection Bill which comes off to-morrow, a petition addressed to the members of the Indian Legislative Assembly has been promoted and signed by three prominent Bombay firms dealing in Continental steel. Messrs. Mulji Haridas and Company, Shantilal Paramasad and Co., and V. Motiram and Co., whose representatives have come down to Delhi as delegates of the Bombay Iron Merchants' Association, to appeal to the members of the Assembly not to heed to the suggestion of the Tariff Board to extend preference to British steel, to the exclusion of the Continental steel.

In their opinion Continental steel does not at all compete with British steel which is patronised only by the Government and Railway Boards and Municipalities. But the people of India prefer Continental goods, because of their cheapness and durability and the heaviest sufferer by the adoption of the policy dictated by the Indian Tariff Board will be not the middleman, but the poor black-smith and individual workman who depend on the Continent for their raw supply. Since the Continental steel in their opinion does not adversely affect the Tata Steel Company, which they say, in any case could not sell beyond four hundred miles of Jamshedpur, in view of the British competition, they suggest that instead of a system of imposing protective duties on foreign imports, the Assembly should continue the bounty system now in vogue. The petitioners maintain that the advantage gained by the Continental steel, by the payment of bounties as against differential duties, does reach the consumer of Continental steel, and does not merely enrich the pockets of the middlemen as alleged by the Tariff Board. The petition also contains a appendices giving figures to show the cheapness of the Continental steel, and how its exclusion would affect India adversely. The signatories finally say that they are by no means opposed to the protection of the Tata Steel Company which they want to see flourish by a system of bounties alone.—A. P.

STEEL BILL REFERENCE.

WORKING COMMITTEE SUPPORTS MEHTA'S MOTION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

It is understood that the Congress Working Committee met this evening at Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's residence, and decided to support Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's motion to-morrow to recommit the Steel Protection Bill for the consideration of the Select Committee. On the amendments tabled by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and S. Chetty for import duties and bounty and for only high average basic duty on imported steel respectively, the Party's attitude will depend on the circumstances as they arise. The Committee also considered the Chinese situation and passed a resolution in favour of calling on the Government to recall the troops sent from India. In all probability a cable may be sent in this connection.

To receive the Committee's report on the Hindu-Muslim relations, it was decided to call a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi on 19th and 20th March.—A. P.

RECOMMITTAL TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

CONGRESS AND NATIONAL PARTYS' SUPPORT.

NEW DELHI, February 13.

Both the Congress Party and the Nationalist Party of the Assembly have decided to vote for the recommittal of the Steel Protection Bill to the Select Committee. Failing that, both the parties will try to discuss the possibility of a common decision on the amendments of Mr. S. Chetty and Mr. J. Mehta.

The Independents also held an informal meeting, but came to no decision. As they mostly hold the balance, the decision is awaited with considerable interest. Sir Purshotamdas being a Director of the Tata Steel Company will not vote. All the three parties will take final decision tomorrow morning, half an hour before the Assembly meets.—A. P.

IS KHADDAR MOVEMENT UNIFYING?

GANDHI-SAKLAT POURPARLERS.

COMRADE PLEADS FOR FACTORY UNITY.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 13.

"Imperialism must be ended. Why should we not succeed when China, Russia, Mexico and other countries are getting success? Our voice will also be heard, if we work with them. We would do what we desire if we have the association of ten lakhs of workers. Differences there will be. Even Hindus and Muslims have a right to fight. Other countries enjoy independence even though they fight among themselves. We must declare that we want independence." This is the gist of the conversation Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., had with Gandhiji at Yeotmal, which Mr. Mahadev Desai describes in today's issue of "Navjivan."

The Communist M.P. believes khadi is not non-violent, for it kills the livelihood of Lancashire labour. There is no unity in khaddar. How can we attain unity by spinning in the corner of houses? Unity can be achieved by working together in factory.

Gandhiji replied that what he said was being done. He said that he would realise the difficulties that beset the path if he stayed here. Gandhiji claimed that the united organised force which the M.P. talked of was being brought about by khadar. Gandhiji asked him to travel with him for a few days and he (Gandhiji) would show him what was being brought out by khaddar. Weavers, spinners and dyers, etc., are being united by khadi.

In the end Mr. Saklatwala humourously remarked that they will have to confine him (Gandhiji) even as the Sinn Feiners are confining their leaders, and they will have to tell him "Lead us as we tell you."—Free Press.

KHADI PURSE TO MAHATMA.

PUBLIC APPEAL FOR FUND.

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

Mr. Shankerlal Banker, General Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, accompanied by Mr. C. Rajgopalachari and Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande who arrived here after a tour in the Tamil Nadu, in connection with Khadi work, left last night for Bangalore. They have issued an appeal to the public to contribute liberally to the fund for the presentation of a Khadi purse to Mahatma Gandhi on his visit to Madras in April next. This fund is earmarked exclusively for the revival for handspinning cottage industry and they trust all classes of people will contribute to it liberally recogising its humanitarian object.—A. P.

"SAK" GOES TO CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Feb. 13.

The Secretary of the local Mazdoor Sabha has received a telegram from Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., who writes that he is reaching Cawnpore on February 15. He will address a mass meeting the same evening and leave for Calcutta the next morning.—Free Press.

WANTED A CUTCHI SANGATHAN.

"MAHARAO, A PROBLEM IN PSYCHOLOGY"

CUTCHI CONFERENCE DEPUTATION PESSIMISTIC.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANJAR, Feb. 13.

Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas, president of the Cutchi Conference Deputation, left for Bombay last night. A representative of the "Chronicle", requested him and other members to give their message. Mr. Soorji said:—I am sanguinely hopeful. I had high hopes and still continue to have them. Nothing has happened to strengthen the hopes. The Deputation was well received and we had heart to heart talk and assurance of sympathetic consideration. I have faith in H. H. Maharao's words, and in spite of what others tell me, I do hope that Maharao will redeem his word. And I ask the Cutchi people not to be impatient, but before judging finally to wait and see.

Mr. Tairsi said the state in and of Cutchi is an anachronism and the Maharao a problem of psychology. Its ruler is an enlarged edition of an absentee landlord. What is wanted is an Act relating to the rights and duties of a landlord and tenants. The need of a Rent Act is imperative.

Dr. Punsi Mehesri said that he believed in accepting what he got, however little it might be, and to ask for more.

NEED OF MASS MOVEMENT.

Mr. Sonawala stated that the weakness of peoples was the strength of kings, and to this Cutch was no exception. Maharao will have to submit to the wishes of the people if there is strength behind the mass movement. Therefore, he asked the Cutchis to agitate.

Mr. Purshottam Dhanji stated that he believed in hope and agitation. The paramount need of th eState to-day was the appointment of a Diwan. Mr. Shivadas Champsy emphatically stated that strength and salvation must come from within, and Cutchis must join in sangathan.

Mr. Premji Chanda stated that he believed in hope even against hope. Mr. Anatani stated that the grievances of Cutch were long and many and the first step the Conference should take was to start a redress of grievances association for Cutchis. The starting of such an association will be a moral check on the doings of petty officials and will thus purge the system to some extent. Mr. Nanalal Upadhyaya said that Cutch was in need of local organisation and unity among the workers.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

TO BE APPOINTED THIS YEAR?

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

A special cable to a Calcutta paper says, "The Daily Herald" speaks of the possibility of the Royal Commission this year. Lord Birkenhead is anxious that the Commission's Report be received and legislation passed if possible during the year.—Free Press.

INDIA, A WORLD PROBLEM

PT. JAWAHARLAL INTERVIEWED AT BRUSSELS."

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

"In International sphere, we realise there is much in common in the struggle that the various subject races and oppressed peoples are carrying on to-day. The Indian National Congress has nationalism as its basis which is based on most intense internationalism. India is a world problem and as in the past, so in future other countries will be affected by its condition. To-day the strongest and most far-reaching imperialism is that of Britain with India as a cornerstone," so says Pandit Jawharilal Nehru in the course of an interview at Brussels on the aims of the Congress and welcoming the International Congress of Oppressed Nations. Pandit Jawharlal expressed India's strong denunciation of Government's sending Indian Troops to China.—Free Press.

BAIL OF D. CAMPBELL. CANCELLED.

TO BE BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day passed orders in the case in which George Allison alias D. Campbell, alleged to be a Bolshevik spy, was sent up for trial on charge of having entered India with a forged passport. As the offence was said to have been committed in Bombay the Magistrate cancelled Allison's bail and directed that he should be taken in custody to Bombay by 15th instant.—A. P.

The report issued by the Public Health Department regarding infectious diseases in Bengal during the week ending February 5th, shows that both cholera and smallpox are prevalent in an epidemic form in some districts, but Calcutta shows a decrease in death from those causes. In the whole Province, deaths from cholera numbered 469 and from small-pox [illegible]—A. P.

BEHIND THE PRISON BARS.

INSEIN JAIL AUTHORITIES' "CRIMINAL NEGLECT."

INTERNEES TO LAUNCH NON-CO-OPERATION TO-DAY.

The internees in the Insein Jail have decided to launch a Non co-operation movement from to-day with the Jail administration as a protest against the "criminal neglect" of the authorities regarding accommodation andmessing conveniences.

In their memorial to the Jail Superintendent, they state: "We have given the authorities the most reasonable time. We now take our hands off the administration so long as our grievances are not redressed and we are not comfortably lodged."

"WE HAVE NO ALTERNATIVE."

RANGOON, Feb. 13.

The following letter ha sbeen addressed by teh internees in the Insein Jail to the Superintendent of the Jail: "You are aware, we have got no accommodation in this jail for the last eight months and half and have suffered consequent hardships all through the rainy and inter seasons. You are all aare we have many other grievances, one of the more prominent of which is the want of cook. All these months we have suffered them calmly, living on hopes raised from authoritative quarters, seldom-suspecting that they were also hopes given by people, who wanted either deliberately to deceive us or never knew where they stood and had not the strength to see their promise sfulfilled.

"However, we believe that while framing an illegal law under which we have been incarcerated, the Government have sought to make a sort of bargain with the people and i norder that these laws might look less barbarious, the Government have inserted clauses in them according to which they are pledged bound to make us as comfortable in our places of confinement as it is feasible under the circumstances and consistent with safe custody. So is also the import of shelves of authoritative pronouncements.

CRIMINAL NEGLECT.

"But the very first condition of comfortable life, namely, providing for proper ndlaehlly shuvbgae shrdl vbgkqj ememf and healthy accommodation has been criminally neglected for the last eight months and half, in spite of the fact that most of us have suffered in health. We do not mention anything about our complaints. We do not like to waste our breath reiterating out ten times old grievances.

"In fact we have given the authorities the most reasonable time, and made to them the modest suggestions. But still nothing has been done and another fortnight has elapsed over the eight months, they have taken.

CHAPTER OF BLUFFS.

"One of the two alternative suggestions might have been easily lived up to in that time, if the authorities were at all sincerely disposed to provide us with decent accommodation. In the face of this, calls us indifference, we cannot but feel now that we have been bluffed all the time, and that the Government all the time were deliberately determined to make us suffer. This is is an insult added to injury and we cannot allow this to pass without an effective protest. Of course, we feel and know that subject people have no rights, but yet as human beings, we must protest in whatever way it is possible, against wrong in whatever form it is inflicted. The first wrong we are already suffering is the incarceration itself, but we have protested and the whole country is protesting against it in all possible ways. Now, we are doubly wronged, and we cannot take this second wrong too lying down. But condemned by fate as we are, we have very little means at our disposal to resist wrong little means at our disposal to resist and fight the wrong. But as human beings we can always resist wrong and if it is in the power of the authorities to inflict suffering on us unjustly and illegally, it is in our power also to court suffering and scorn the authorities with scorn they so richly deserve.

DECISION TO NON-CO-OPERATE.

"Taking this view of the matter, we will have nothing to do from to-morrow with the working administration, so far as it concerns us. We have so long been in a manner co-operating with and helping the administration in the jail with a view to its smooth working. To see to the maintenance of jail discipline an dthat we are comfortably lodged is the duty of the Government, but we have so far taken care to avoid riction for our own convenience. We hae no alternative but to court suffering that this passive fight may bring in its trail. We now take our hands off the administration so long as our grievances are not redressed and we are not comfortably lodged.

"In conclusion, we must add that we have nothing personally against the officers in this jail. We have but thanks for the treatment and the concern you have shown us. We know your hands are needlessly tied. All our quarrel is with the system and we feel deeply sorry what you are representatives of that system we hav eto meet inthe fight we launch to-morrow.—Free Press.

BROUGHT ON A STRETCHER

MR S. C. BOSE IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, Feb. 13.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has been brought down here and his brother has come from Calcutta to examine him medically.

A press representative who called at the detenu's house was not allowed much information. His brother, it seems, had no information that Subash would be brought down to Rangoon on a stretcher.

The doctor in attendance on the Chief Executive Officer of Calcutta says that Subash is in a bad way though he would not say anything further.—Free Press.

BURMA COUNCIL TO BE PROROGUED.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

RANGOON, Feb. 12.

It is notified that the Governor is pleased to prorogue the Burma Legislative Council at the conclusion of its business on Friday the 18th and to appoint Saturday 19th February for holding a new session for the election of the President of the Council.—A. P.

VOTING ON MINISTERS' SALARIES IN BURMA COUNCIL.

MOTIONS FOR "CUTS" LOST.

RANGOON, Feb. 12.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day, Mr. U. Pu (ex-Minister)' Leader of the People's Party, referred to the charge of discourtesy made against the members who refused to go to the Lobby after pressing for a division on the motion for 'cut' in the Forest Minister's demand, and said that his Party was under the impression that it was left to their discretion whether to vote or not.

The President accepted the explanation and said that it was not justifiable to force a division unless there was some reasonable doubt as to the result.

Motions for other 'cuts' in the Forest Minister's demand were then taken up and disposed off, the majority having been with drawn after discussion.

The demand for Rs. 2,26,45,400 made by the Forest Minister for his Department was then put to the vote and passed by the Council.

The Hon. Dr. Ba Yin, Education Minister, then moved the demand for Rs. 2,50,69,300 for the Departments under him. The motion for a 'cut' of Rs. 60,000, being the Minister's salary, and another to refuse the demand, made for the Mergui Seawall and Reclamation works were put to the vote and lost.

EDUCATIONAL MINISTER'S SALARY.

Mr. U. Pu, Deputy-Leader of the People's Party, in moving that the Educational Minister's salary be refusel, repeated what was said on the previous day by the leader of the People's Party on the motion for the ommission of the amount shown as the Forest Minister's salary. The Home Member in opposing the motion, said that, if Burmans could not work such a simple form of Government as the one being worked at present, they could not expect anything btter. No one claimed that dyarchy was perfect, but Burmans should prove their ability to govern before they could expect self-government.

All the motion for cuts having been lost, the demand made by the Education Minister was passed by the Council which adjourned until Monday. [illegible]—Reuter.

FRANCE & DISARMAMENT NOTE.

PROPOSALS LIMITED TO NAVAL ARMAMENTS ONLY.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Paris.—The Government will not draft reply to the American Disarmament Note until M. Briand has given the Cabinet his view on the question, but official circles state that France is ready associate herself in any plans for disarmament and maintenance of peace. It is emphasised that as the preparatory Disarmamnt Committee is about to reach practical decisions it would be illogical to ignore it now.

Furthermore President Coolidge's proposals would bind only France and Italy in Europe while Spain, Greece, Turkey and Russia are outside their scope, for there is no guarantee that these powers will adhere to the convention. Also as the proposals dealexclusively with naval armaments, they are contrary to the principle constantly upheld by France in the Preparatory Commission to discuss simultaneously naval air and economic forces.—Reuter.

A Dacca message says:—"In connection with the shooting of Mr. S. C. Muzumdar, Barrister and Legal Adviser of Nawabzada Akbar Banu Khatum, who was shot while proceeding in a carriage, three dismissed Mahomedan servants of the Nawabzada have been arrested.—A. P.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT.

OBJECTION OF CALCUTTA CHAMBER

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

In expressing opinion on the Indian Incometax Amendment Bill the Indian Chamber of Commerce took objection to the two main clauses. Referring to clause 2 (b) of the Bill, the Chamber said the provision of this clause was designed particularly with reference to treatment of road cess paid by coal mines in computation of profits accessable to income tax. The Chamber did not agree that the tax to which coal mines were assessable under the Bengal Cess Act was in essence a tax on income.

With reference to the new Section 25 A sub-section (2) proposed to be inserted by Clause 4 of the Bill the Chamber did not consider that any obligation of the character as suggested therein should be thrown on the members of a Hindu undivided family. When a separation of interest occurred it was hardly customary for the members of a Hindu family to commit in writing their separation of interest. The committee felt that scruples of the Hindu community based on long standing tradition should nevertheless be respected. Provisions of the new Sub-Section (1) (c) of Section 42 of the Act proposed in Clause 7 of the Bill was in the opinion of the Committee open to serious objection. It had been provided there that the whole profits or gains arising to a non-resident, either directly or indirectly from a sale in British India by him or by any agent or branch on his behalf should be assessed to income-tax. Such provision appeared to the Chamber as too drastic. It seemed to be a very strong measure to seek to change the entire profits of merchants or manufacturers because of the fact that sales took place within British India.—A. P.

"CITY OF TOKIO" RUNS ASHORE

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The Ellerman liner "City of Tokio" from China and Malay States has gone ashore near Goodwins in a fog. There is no immediate danger. Five tugs unsuccessfully attempted [illegible] yesterday evening. [illegible] will be made [illegible]—Reuter.

BENGAL COUNCIL AGENDA.

8 RESOLUTIONSFORE DETENUS' RELEAS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Detailed list of the business for the Bengal Legislative Council commencing on February 21 is now available. As many as 76 resolutions have been tabled for discussion, of which eight are for the release of political prisoners with special requests to bring down to Calcutta.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and other detenus who are in indifferent health for medial examination, while as many as ten and for the repeal of repressive laws. There are four resolutions, all from Muslim members for the appointment of a second Muslim Minister, while Rai Jadunath Majumdar Bahadur has one for two more Ministers, one Muslim and one Hindu. Professor Jitendralal Banerjee urges for a mixed commission to enquire into the working of the Bengal Permanent Settlement. Mr. S. K. Dutt asks for the release of all Patuakhali Satyagraha prisoners. Rai Harendranath Choudhury wants the withdrawal of the forfeiture of Mr. Mr. Sarat Chtterjee novel "Father Dabi". Mr. Amulya Chandra Dutt will ask for the grant of one lakh of each District Board for at least five years for drinking water in rural areas.

COMPULSORY AND FREE EDUCATION

Mr. Asimudding Ahmed will move for compulsory free primary education. Another resolution asks Government to secure the proceeds of the expert duty on Jute for Bengal for the agricultural and sanitary improvement of the Province. Dr. Pramatha Banerjee will ask for a committee for scheme for affording financial assistance to the industries in the province.

There are three resolutions for a change of the present Constitution and two for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the causes of communal riots and suggest remedial measures.—Free Press.

RECLAMATION OF RANGOON PORT.

SCHEME OF RS. 40 LAKHS TAKEN IN HAND.

RANGOON, Feb. 12.

The Commissioners for the port of Rangoon have undertaken extensive works of the reclamation of the King's Bank near Hastings Shoal at the confluence of the Rangoon and Pegu rivers and Pazundaung creeks for the stabilisation and improvement of the Rangoon river. As recently as 1914, the Commissioners had completed a large scheme for the River conservancy at a total cost of Rs. 1,21,69,394. In 1920 another scheme was put up by Messrs. Meik and Buchanan, costing two crores of rupees, which, however, could not be adopted for financial reasons. The Scheme formulated by the Commissioners and the Chief Engineer provides essential requirements of stability and improvement in the lower harbour and a project costing Rs. 40,00,000 is now in the course of construction, and is expected to be completed by the end of this year. The scheme, on completion, will have the immediate effect of contracting the width of the Rangoon river, across the Hastings Shoal to 6,650 feet or approximately to the width obtaining in 1866.

The project is expected to give greater depth for navigation than presently obtain without additional dredging.—Free Press.

RENEWED ANTI-BRITISH AGITATION

CONTAGION SPREADS TO CHINESE PRESS.

COMMUNIST LITERATURE TO BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Renewed anti-British agitation all over China is described by Reuter's Shanghai and Hongkong correspondents, in territory beyond British border. Anti-British sentiments have been indulged in not only agitators leaflets but have also been expressed by student bodies and oother orgnisations while Chinese press of all shades have caught the contagion. The campaign has been conducted in a most efficient manner, appallingly injuring British name and interests throughout China while at Shanghai and Hankow several attempts have been made to distribute Communist leteratures to British Bluejackets.—Reuter.

COLLECTION OF SURTAXES.

CHINESE SUPERINTENDENT APPOINTED DIRECTOR.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Peking.—The Chinese Superintendent to Customs at Tientsin has been appointed Director for the collection of surtaxes recommended by the Washington Conference. It is intimated that any surtax paid into maritime customs will not be regarded as legal, and it is believed that the same policy will be adopted at other Northern Treaty ports, thus obviating the difficulty of attempting to compel the foreign customs officials to collect the surtax. The Japanese Consul at Tientsin has protested, but the British and American Consuls do not intend to act.—Reuter.

8TH DESTROYER FLOTILLA REACHES GIBRALTER.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Gibraltar.—Eighth destroyer flotilla has arrived here *en route* to China.—Reuter.

FRIENDLY GESTURE TOWARDS CHINA

HOLBORN LABOUR'S MOVE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

A special cable to "Forward" says the Holborn Labour Party and Trades Council which has been disaffiliated by the National Labour Party for retaining Communist members, have adopted Feng Saw, a member of the London Kuomintang as a prospective Parliamentary candidate as a friendly gesture towards China.—Free Press.

FUND TO WITHDRAW SURPLUS COTTON.

AMERICAN SENATE'S MOVE TO SAFEGUARD COTTON CROP,

LONDON, February 12.

Washington.—The Senate has passed, by 47 votes to 39, the Farm Relief Bill to provide a fund of £50,000,000 to finance the withdrawal of surplus cotton, wheat, rice and corn from the market with an amendment, which includes tobacco as one of basic commodities on which equalisation fee should be levied and putting into effect the plan designed to ensure cotton planters against the decline in prices.—Reuter.

INDIAN'S GALLANTRY RECOGNISED

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The King has awarded Edward Medal to Bhikam Sirdar Kritokumar in recognition of his gallantry in saving lives during fire at Tikak colliery in Assam last February when he rescued twenty-six Indians and three Europeans.—Reuter.

FOR WORKING THE REFORMS

WHY MR. GUZNAVI ACCEPTED OFFICE

TANGIL, Feb. 12.

Replying to the address presented by the local Anjuman-i-Islam, the Hon. Mr. A. K. Guznavi, Minister, referred to the cry raised by a section of Mahomedans that, by accepting office with Mr. Chakrabarti, he had lowered the prestige of the Moslem community. He said that Mr. Chakrabarti's refusal to work with Sir Abdur Rahim had nothing whatever to do with any communal question. He emphatically denied the existence of any pact between him and Mr. Chakrabarti. He accepted office only to work the Reforms.—A. P.

"MAY GOD DESTROY GUZCHAKRA MINISTERS"

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

At tomorrow's meeting of the Corporation, Mr. Phelps will ask whether previous approval of the Chief Executive Officer was obtained by the party who organised a meeting at the Town Hall for the display of a flag in the streets bearing the words "May God Destroy Guzchakra Ministers".—Free Press.

HIS LAST EFFORT

BLACKETT'S TWO BUDGETS

WARNING AGAINST RACIALISM IN RATIO

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

A European, under the pseudonym of X Y Z, in the course of an article on the Rupee Ratio in the "Pioneer" writes:—

The last round of the ratio contest is about to be fought, and so far we the adherents of the sixteen-pence believe, we have won handsomely on points in equity and justice in the previous rounds. Can any one imagine anything more amateurish and feeble, than Sir Basil Blackett's last effort at presenting the Budget before the debate on the Ratio Bill? What has the Budget to do with the decision? Keep in view that Government cannot possibly make profits on the Exchange, unless they are buying at one rate and selling at another I take it that Sir Basil Blackett has two budgets prepared, one at eighteen and the other at sixteen-pence, and that he hopes to stampede or frighten a few waverers into his camp by this artifice, although I would like to think it was not his motive and that he has no intention to deceive. Surely he does not suggest by so doing that future budgets are to be presented in a similar disguise and that the deficit can be overcome by altering the ratio.

COURTING DISASTER.

This method of finance is courting disaster. Divorcing the Rupee from its true parity is not true income in his balance sheet, it savours more of that spurious asset "good will," but we do not want and we will not have such worthless assets in our balance sheets. The point I wish to stress is that if the Budget at one-and-four is not altogether to our liking—I do not mean because of one-and-four 'per se'—we must accept that budget unless there are other reasons for adverse criticism and rejection. I am confident, however, the country is going to show its good sense by going back to pre-war parity for its currency at one-and-four, and in this I am convinced who will have every political party backing her efforts to attain the equilibrium. One can never make a headway with a flouted and indignant Indian electorate in opposition, for if I can read aright this controversy is developing from the ratio question into racial question, and Heaven forbid that this should come about.

RACIAL ELEMENT IMPORTED.

"Now is it wonderful for the European party as such to show good will to the people of India, by viewing this question from the Indian stand-point and joining hands with the Indian electorate in the protest against the attempt ti fix an indirect tax upon the produce of India, although the fact that it is really a tax has been kept so sedulously in the back ground. The Budget is balanced on taxation and on nothing else but on taxation."—Free Press.

PUPPETS OF UNDER-SECRETARIES

CENSURE MOTION ON BURMA MINISTERS.

RANGOON, Feb. 11.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day the demand for Rs. 3,34,74,000 having been carried, and all cuts proposed having been lost, the Forest Minister moved the demand for Rs. 2,23,45,400 for his Department. The only 'cut' proposed on the Forest Minister's demand was the one proposed by Mr. U. Pu, formerly leader of the Home Rule Party, and now Deputy Leader of the newly-formed People's Party, refusing the Minister's salary of Rs. 60,000. The motion was discussed the whole day and eventually lost.

Mr. U. Pu, in moving the 'cut', said that he wanted to kill dyarchy by refusing the Minister's salary, because dyarchy was unworkable. He arrived at his conclusion from experience gained by the Nationalists after they had worked the Reforms for three years. His other object was to express want of confidence in the Ministry. "They are puppets in the hands of glorified Under-Secretaries and guided by what Secretaries think". He criticised the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Yain on the ground that he belonged to the Chinese Community.

The motion was put to the vote and carried by 54 against nothing, as th other side did not go to the lobby.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

DEPRESSION OVER SIND.

SIMLA, Feb. 13.

Yesterday's disturbance over the frontier has intensified into a well-marked depression over Sind under the influence of a fresh disturbance advancing eastwards through Persia. Nearly general rain is reported from northeast Baluchistan and a few falls from Kashmir. Rain has also fallen at a few Stations in Upper Burma, Bengal and Malabar.

Chief amounts.—Bhamo three quarters of an inch, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Chaman a half, Fort Sandeman and Kalat a quarter, Trivandrum three.

Forecast.—An increase in kashmir and a few falls in the Northwest Frontier Province.—A. P.

The King and Queen of Belgium have arrived in London to attend the exhibition of Flemish art.—Reuter.

New York.—The United States Lawn Tennis Association has received the Davis Cup challenges from South Africa and from Switzerland. Both will play in the European Zone.—Reuter.

CRYING NEED IN CUTCH

WANTED AN ABLE DEWAN

MAHARAO UNEASY OVER DEPUTATION SUCCESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANJAR, February 12.

The citizens of Bhuj assembled in great numbers last night at Bhuj to hear the reply given by His Highness the Maharao to the Cutchi conference deputation. Seth Surji Vallabhdas presided at the instance of Mansingh Kachara. The meeting passed resolutions thanking H. H. the Maharao for receiving the deputation and sympathising with their work. Mr. Purottam Dhanji, said the greatest present need of Cutch is to have an able-bodied Dewan. The deputation visited Anjar this morning, and were warmly received by the enthusiastic public. It seems the deputation has made the Maharao uneasy and it is rumoured that the President had private long conferences with him at Mandvi and Bhuj.

LIMITING OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

BRITAIN RECEIVES COOLIDGE'S PROPOSAL.

RUGBY, Feb. 11.

The British Government has received the proposal which President Coolidge has sent to the Powers for a conference for further limitation of naval armaments covering the classes of vessels not covered by the Washington Treaty.—B. O. W.

MUSSOLINI'S REPLY.

ROME, Feb. 11.

Mr. Flecher, the United States ambassador delivered President Coolidge's memorandum to Sgr. Mussolini who was deeply interested in it and promised it his careful consideration.—Reuter's Special.

LEITH BY-ELECTION.

SIR F. WHYTE TO CONTEST?

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Sir Frederick Whyte has been invited to stand as a Liberal candidate for the Leith by-election.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS BUSH FIRES

LONDON, February 12.

Melbourne.—Several County districts in Victoria have suffered considerable damage as a result of bushfires. Sawmills, timber and many houses have been burned down.—Reuter.

APPEAL FOR 1,000 VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Melbourne.—Later reports indicate that bush-fires have been very fierce in Warrandyte, Eltham and Lilydale Districts where, aided by a strong wind, the flames spread to within five miles of Madame Melba's residence at Lilydale. An appeal has been broadcast for a thousand volunteers while detachments of police have been already despatched.

There were thrilling moments at the Caulfield racecourse where a stand caught fire and the large crowd refused to leave the vantage point and not for safety till they had seen finish of the race.—Reuter.

EMPIRE SHOOTING RESULTS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The results of Empire shooting in connexion with the Imperial Shields competitions for 1926 show that nearly 28,444 boys competed for the King's Trophy which was won by South Africa with an average of 79 points out of a possible hundred. Canada was second with 78, Australia third with 71 and Britain fourth with 74.30. Canada won 92 silver and bronze medals for individual high scores of 97 and over, Australia 39, South Africa 22, Britain 12, India 6 and New Zealand 3.

The Senior Imperial Challenge Shield for the best senior school in the Empire was won by an Australian Naval Reserve, Edgecliffe, New South Wales with an average of 96.4. Jellicoe's sword for the best. Small Senior School in the Empire was won by an Australian Naval Reserve, Freemantle. Junior Imperial Challenge Shield for the best junior school in the Empire was won by the Lawrence Military School for Cadets, Sanawar, India.

KING'S STATISFACTION.

The King has sent a letter to the National Relief Association expressing much satisfaction at the result of the competition for His Majesty's Trophy. His Majesty considers that the excellent scores throughout the Empire reflect greatest credit on boys and their instructors.—Reuter.

RUGBY, Feb. 11.—

To-morrow Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador in Washington, will formally hand over to the new Episcopalian Cathedral of Saint John Divine, New York, almsdish in silver gilt presented by King George. The cathedral has been completed with the aid of subscriptions from persons of all religious denominations and King George has made gift to commemorate this good work.—B. O. W.

RAMA MURTHY'S RECORD BROKEN.

WOMAN STOPS RUNNING MOTOR BUS

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

Professor Rama Murthi's record of stopping a running motor car was broken by Miss Rukhmabai who stopped a running Ford bus at the Jack Circus to-night. A challenge was issued a few days ago on behalf of Rama Murti and the acceptance of it by Rukhma was the chief item in Friday's programme. There was an eager and expectant crowd to watch. Miss Rukhma's first two attempts proved unsuccessful. She attempted twice again but was not able to achieve quite a thorough success.

The performance was repeated again last night. Rama Murthi did not take any part. Miss Rukhma this time, however, succeeded in her attempt to stop the running bus. The only difference between Rama Murthi and Miss Rukhma is Rama Murthi stops the car standing, while the woman almost stretched herself on the ground with a leg thrust against the rivetted wooden barricade.

Miss Rukhma belongs to South Indian Naidu community and is about thirty years of age.—Free Press.

ELECTION SUIT IN LAHORE.

DR. GOPICHAND'S ELECTION DECLARED VALID.

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

Mr. Ogilvie heard to-day the objections to the nomination papers in connection with the Lahore City non-Mahomedan constituency bye-election. Three candidates were present: Dr. Gopichand, Rai Bahadur Niranjandas and Mr. Kanhya Lal Guba. The only objection taken was to the eligibility of Dr. Gopichand. The objection was rejected, and the nomination paper of Dr. Gopichand was declared valid.—A. P.

PLEA FOR POPULARISING HINDI.

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

The Punjab Provincial Hindi Sammelan held its first sitting this morning. There was a large and distinguished gathering, among those present being Mr. Justice Tekchand, Mahatma Hansraj and Lala Lajpat Rai.

Rai Bahadur, Ramsarandas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, referred to the work done by the late Swami Dayanand, the late Mr. Justice Ranade, and Mr. Gandhi to popularise Hindi throughout the country and expressed the hope that Hindi would unite Hindus and Moslems.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, President, advocated the claims of Sanskrit and Hindi for the expression of the ancient Aryan civilisation. He said that 80 per cent. of the words in Punjabi were derived from Sanskrit. He appealed to the Punjabis to teach Hindi to their children.—A. P.

A STRIKE AVERTED.

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

What might have resulted in a strike at the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills was averted by the timely intervention of the Madras Labour Union. It is stated that the management had a proposal before it, to reduce the number of operatives. The news caused a panic among them, and 600 operatives struck work on Friday afternoon. The Madras Labour Union met the same day to consider the situation and decided that the men should resume work and efforts would be made to avert a reduction in the number of men employed by the mills.—A. P.

ADDRESSES TO GOVERNOR OF BEHAR & O.

GAYA, Feb. 12.

At a Durbar held here this morning, the Governor of Bihar and Orissa received, and replied to, the addresses presented by the Gaya District Bdaro, the Gaya Municipality, the Dandnagar Municipality and the Gaya Landholders' Association. He also paid a visit to the new Municipal Market and the Gaya Pilgrims Hospital.—A. P.

BURMA RICE CROP PROSPECTS.

RANGOON, Feb. 12.

The final forecast of the rice crop in Burma for 1926-27 shows that estimated outturn is 5,58,779 tons from the Arakan Division. The surplus available for export from Burma is estimated at 43,70,000 tons of paddy, equivalent to 33,90,000 tons of cargo rice.

MUSLIMS AND JUDICIAL SERVICE.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 13.

At a meeting of the Anjuman-eIslam held this evening, a resolution was passed noting with regret the paucity of Mussalmans in the higher judicial service and stating that in the year 1926/27 eight recruitments ino the sub-judges line had been made, and in spite of the fact that there was now no dearth of duly qualified Mussalmans to fill in these posts, no Mussalman had yet been selected. Government was therefore requested to give a due share of these appointments to Mussalmans. A Committee was then appointed with Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri as President to formulate a scheme for a Gujarat Mahomedan Education Society and to report on the advisability of holding the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Education Conference in Ahmedabad in December.—A. P.

FUNDS FOR JAMIA MILLIA

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN IN PATNA

PATNA, Feb. 13.

Hakim Ajmal Khan who is at present touring Bihar to enlist sympathy and financial support for the Jamia Mihia (National University of Delhi.) addressed a public meeting last evening in the Anjuman-e-Islamia under the presidency of Hon'ble Sir Syed Mahomed Fakhruddin, Minister of Education, Bihar Government. In his speech Hakim Ajmal Khan explained at length the aims and objects of the institution. He said that the aim of the institution was purely educational, and it had nothing to do with politics. It imparted religious instruction combined with manual training which would greatly help them to solve the problem of present day unemployment among their youths. Rs. 3,3000 have been collected in Bihar in aid of the institution and about Rs. 2,000 in Barh. Hakim Ajmal Khan leaves for Delhi to-morrow.—A. P.

BARODA'S NEW DEWAN.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE ON FRIDAY.

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, Dewan-designate of Baroda, will leave Madras, on Monday the 14th February, by the Bombay mail and take charge of his new office on Friday, the 18th February.—A. P..

WOLSLEY MOTORS CONCERN.

MR. MORRIS TAKES PROPRIETORSHIP

BOMBAY, 12.

General Manager, Wolseley Motors Limited, informs the Associated Press that he has received a telegram from Birmingham stating that Mr. Morris has purchased Wolseley business and has announced his intention of forming new company under the same name and selling cars as Wolseley cars prices being unaltered.—A. P.

C. L. A. ACT IN BURMA.

SEVEN ASSOCIATIONS DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

RANGOON, Feb. 12.

The Governor in Council has declared seven Associations in Henzada District to be unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

BACK TO HINDUISM.

RECONVERSION IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The Hindu Mission, Calcutta, has reclaimed 423 non-Hindus in two weeks. A preacher of the Mission visited Mikir Hills in Assam and initiated 165 men into Hinduism. Out of a population of 90,000 more than 20,000 are Christians.—Free Press.

NEW OUTLOOK IN MEDICINE.

(Continued from page 8.)

est and most up-to-date and scientific standards. The atmosphere in which they are brought up is one of definite and vigorous research. The very fact that about 113 original papers from the College have appeared in the various scientific journals of the world in the course of a year (1925) is indicative of the sound and entirely scientific outlook and work of the institution. For, it cannot be too often repeated that the teachers in a medical school cannot present the subject in a living manner unless they are constantly engaged in research work. One is painfully reminded of this cardinal principle by the incompetent teaching in the medical schools in India, where the contact of the teachers with the growing mass of scientific knowledge usually ceases when they secure a chair which implies or rather promises great opportunities for private practice.

TEAM WORK.

That is where the Peking college is unique. Its entire staff devote all their time to the service of the institution. They do not engage in private practice. In consequence the faculty has developed a very pronounced and high spirit of team work and it is no wonder that in the environment "under-graduates and young doctors find exceptional opportunities for technical training and for developing a spirit of comradeship in science," and a high ideal of service towards the patient. This is a striking contrast to the mercenary activities and inclinations of the teachers in English Medical Schools and of those in Indian Schools under English control and direction.

The Foundation also conducts a graduate school of nursing on the modern American lines where the students of high educational qualifications are offered a four years' course of instruction in practical and theoretical subjects. This school of nursing is conducted "as an educational enterprise and not in order to secure free services from student nurses; the practical work in the hospital is arranged at such times and in such quantities as seem best to serve the educational needs of the student."

Of the other activities of the Foundation mention may be made of the help to other medical schools desirous of improving their instruction in the light of modern knowledge and standards.

THE EXCHANGE RATE.

(Continued from page 8.)

she imports, on the whole—apart from different sections—the country is a loser.

ADJUSTMENT NOT COMPLETE.

It is no use discussing the merits of a high or low exchange rate after the adjustment is complete. But we maintain that such an adjustment is not yet complete, nay it cannot be proved owing to the fact that the exchange rate is affected only by a small proportion of our aggregate transactions.

But have the prices adjusted themselves? We are told that prices have adjusted themselves to 1s. 6d. rate and we go on discussing on that basis but there is much more in the philosophy of prices than it is generally believed.

There is no clear and convincing statistical evidence to prove the contention that there is an adjustment of prices.

INDEX NUMBERS UNRELIABLE.

Now supposing that statistics are deduced and it is demonstrated by index numbers that prices have adjusted themselves to 1s. 6d. rate, there is still a fundamental question whether these statistics and the index numbers based on these statistics are at all reliable to prove so important a question of price adjustment. It is common knowledge that Indian statistics and especially Indian index numbers are imperfect and not at all reliable. Even Sir Basil has emphasised this point in his evidence. Whether prices have adjusted themselves or not is a question of fact which can only be proved by the use of index numbers about whose practical use the Commission itself says—"It would be difficult, if not impossible to pursue an argument on the subject of the movement of the price levels without making use of index figures in some form. We recognise that index figures are not an infallible guide and that there are many directions in which they might lead astray. Especial caution is necessary in using them for the purpose of comparing the range of price levels in two or more countries over a particular period, because the figures are necessarily compiled in different ways in different countries.....It may be said that the index figures are more reliable in indicating the general trend of prices in each particular country than in comparing the relative levels of prices in two or more countries.....In India there are special difficulties in the way of comparing a representative index figure owing on the one hand to the great size of the country and the cost of inland transport and on the other hand to defects in the statistics of which the computation is based."

MISLEADING GUIDES.

Keeping these observations in mind is it possible to assert dogmatically that prices in India have adjusted to 1s. 6d. rate? Another point to be noted is that in proving the fact that prices have adjusted to 1s. 6d. rate the Commission has used the local indices of wholesale prices compiled at Calcutta and Bombay. Now anybody who is acquainted with Indian conditions will easily admit that prices which rule in the presidency towns are misleading guides for inferences as regards those ruling in the districts. An index number based on wholesale or retail prices ruling either in Calcutta or Bombay is extremely unreliable and unsatisfactory for arriving at a conclusion as regards the adjustment of prices in the whole country and this is exactly what the Commission has done. Accepting the test of the Commission for the stabilisation of the rupee at a rate at which prices have adjusted themselves, in proving the fact of such an adjustment the material used for this proof is scanty, inexhaustive and unreliable. Again supposing that the general level of prices has adjusted itself, what about the substantial variations between the prices of one commodity or group of commodities and those of another commodity or group of commodities?

(To be continued.)

"ASKING ONLY FOR A PITTANCE"

DELHI SWEEPERS DEMAND

DELHI, February 12.

Local sweepers have laid before the citizens of Delhi their grievance praying for immediate redress. They demand better wages. The sweepers society urge that every sweeper should be paid four annas and a bread per head per day for the service they render. If better wages are not forthcoming the Sweepers' Society will decide what step it must take to better their lot.—Free Press.

MOSQUES SEARCHED IN DELHI.

DELHI, February 12.

It is understood many local mosques were searched during the last two nights in connection with the recent dacoity in old Idgah. It is not yet known whether the police have arrested any other Pathan Abdul Majid, a Police constable has been dismissed from service for alleged religious partiality. It is stated that he identified a certain Muslim accused in the second riot case before the City Magistrate in the "Kotwali" but did not identify him in the Court out of religious partiality.—Free Press.

SITUATION ON B. N. RY

STRIKERS FIRED ON.

SEVERAL CASUALTIES. REPORTED.

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 13.

Last evening the situation reached its climax when at a meeting of the Labour Union the employees insisted Mr. Naidu should be treated properly by the railway authorities. Otherwise the whole body of workmen would go on strike, whether the Labour Union approves of the course or not. Both Mr. Naidu and Mr. Ramchandra Rao, the General Secretary, tried their level best to persuade them not to go on strike, but the whole body of men about 7 to 8 thousand openly resoluved they themselves would go on strike immediately and would see that others also join them.

Most of the workmen did not go to attend their work and the work not only the Workshop but also in the traffic, loco and other departments suffered considerably.

Nearly 13,000 people are out and the strikers are all peaceful so far.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Latest reports from Kharagpur go to show that a number of workmen went to the Railway Station to persuade other workers to join the strike. Being opposed by Railway volunteers, the strikers resorted to stone throwing. At this it is reported volunteers made a charge and ultimately opened fire, resulting in some casualties. Fourteen persons were arrested. The strike has become general, all departments being affected. Armed police have been stationed and Section 144 issued as a result of which the strikers' meeting to be held this evening has to be abandoned.

Enquiries made at Howrah show all B. N. Rly., down trains arrived at Calcutta late this evening. Consequently up-trains were late in starting. Other centres are also more or less affected.—Free Press.

YOUNG MAN'S BRAVERY.

PUTS UP FIGHT AGAINST DACOITS AND IS SHOT AT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

A story of how a young man while confronting a gang of 30 armed dacoits to save women folk from molestation, was fired at, has just reached Alipur. It appears a gang armed with guns, swords, daggers and electric torches raided the house of Bhagirath, a rich trader of Basirhat at midnight and were looting and assaulting female members of the house. Bhagirath's son Kunja boldly confronted them and caught one of the dacoits. He was fired at and severely injured. Shouts brought 150 neighbours and the dacoits ran away.—Free Press.

TENANCY BILL.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT GOVERNOR WITH HOLDING ASSENT.

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

Presiding over the Fifth Malabar Tenancy Conference, held on Sunday, at Mulasseri, Mr. L. K. Tulasi Ram, M.L.C., gave expression to feelings of great disappointment caused to the tenants by the Governor with-holding his assent to the Tenancy Bill passed by the Council. Economic justice, he said had been sacrificed for political expediency. Jenmi system now obtaining in Malabar was feudalism without functions and primogeniture without compensations, a twelfth century anarchronism allowed to survive in the twentieth. The services rendered by that aristocracy are to-day obsolete and in Malabar is to produce the largest wealth, the tillers of the soil should be assured of their just rights.—Free Press.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN SIND.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 12.

The Sind Divisional Co-operative Conference was held yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Mr. Collins, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, was present. Khan Bahadur Azimkhan, Assistant Registrar in tracing the history of the co operative movement in Sindh informed the audience that from seven societies in 1914 the number had now increased to over 900 with a capital of 1-1|4 crore of rupees and a membership exceeding fifty thousand.

A number of resolutions were passed, the chief of which dealt with the grant of lands on the Sukkur Barrage. It was resolved that the rumoured intention of Government in selling land in open auction to the highest bidders who might even be non-Sindhis had caused considerable restlessness among the agricultural population of Sindh who therefore prayed to Government to define their policy regarding the grant of lands on the Sukkur Barrage and facilities to be afforded to Sindhis to get land through co operative societies and mortgage banks.—A.P.

DATE OF A. I. C. C. MEETING.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The Associated Press understands that the statement published in some newspapers that the All-India Congress Committee meeting has been fixed for 7th March is unauthorised and incorrect. The Working Committee of the Congress will meet to-morrow (13th February) and fix the date of the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.—A.P.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

AN INFORMAL MEETING.

ASSOCIATION PROPOSED.

PATIALA, Feb. 12.

It is understood that an informal meeting of the Ruling Princes and Ministers of some native states will be held at Patiala from 14th instant to 18th instant to consider the future of the Indian States and other important matters. Proposal for the formation of an Indian States Association, made by Colonel Ashgar Ali will also be considered.—A.P.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

IRELAND BEATEN BY ENGLAND

LONDON, February 12.

In the International Rugby Football match to-day England beat Ireland by 8 points to 6 at Twickenham.

DETAILS.

At Twickenham the match between England and Ireland was played at tremendous pace throughout. Ireland attacked at the outset, the first scrum taking place inside the English 25 yards. The Irishmen continued to have the better of the matters, and after twenty minutes, Stephenson scored a penalty goal. The Englishmen then improved, but failed to score, and at half-time Ireland was leading by three points to nil. 13 minutes after resumption, Laird scored a try for England which Stanbury converted. The Irishmen pressed hard. and Hugh McVicker scored an unconverted try. Ten minutes from close, Gibbs scored an unconvered try and thus England won by eight points to six.—Reuter.

POSTAL COMMISSIONERS.

TO BE APPOINTED BY NATIONALIST GOVT. MINISTRY.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Hankow.—The Ministry of Communications has notified the co-Director General of Posts, Peking, which is administered by the French that the Ministry will appoint all postal commissioners in the districts under the Nationalist Government, and no Commissioners appointed by the Peking authorities will be allowed to continue at their posts.—Reuter.

INDIA AND PERMANENT COURT AT HAGUE

APPROVAL OF BRITISH NOTE

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Geneva.—Lord Birkenhead has informed Hon. Sir (James) Eric Drummond, Secretary General, League of Nations that arrangements have been made to inform the United States Government that India associates herself with the terms of the British Note on the subject of American reservations with regard to her adhesion to the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Tokio.—The vernacular papers welcome President Coolidge's memorandum in principle, but point out the difficulties in the way of its achievement. They unanimously oppose the application of 5|5|3 ratio to all classes of vessels.—Reuter's Special.

HAND-SPUN KHADDAR.

NO EXEMPTION FROM TAXES.

NAGPUR, Feb. 12.

At a general meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee held this morning Mr. Niyogi presiding, Mr. Samiullakhan moved a resolution for the exemption of hand-spun khaddar from taxes with a view to popularise and encourage its sale.

Messrs. Natique and Parakh and others strongly opposed the resolution which was subsequently withdrawn. Mr. Gopal Rao moved an amendment that an equivalent amount of grant should be given to imported and certified khadaar. After a great deal of discussion the amendment was put to vote and was declared lost, 14 voting against and 12 for the amendment.—A.P.

ENGLAND VS. WALES.

In the Association Football Match to-day at Wrexham, England drew with Wales each side scoring 3 goals.—Reuter.

15,000 SPECTATORS.

At Wrexham 15,000 persons watched the football match between England and Wales which was played in dull weather.—Reuter.

A fast game ended in an exciting tussle, and the draw is a fair reflex of play. The Dean of Everton centre forward netted for England and the Welsh centre forward, Len Davis equalised. Walker (Villa) inside left, with a grand shot gave England a lead, but Len Davies equalised with a penalty, and at the interval, each side had scored two goals. Lewis (Swansea) inside right put Wales ahead after a quarter of an hour, but three minutes later Dean levelled up with a low shot. Thus the match ended in a draw, each side scoring three goals.—Reuter's Special.

AGAINST COOLIDGE'S PROPOSAL.

M. PAUL BONCOUR'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Paris.—M. Paul Boncour, French representative to the League of Nations, interviewed regarding President Coolidge's disarmament memorandum said that the discussion proposed by President Coolidge would overlap the work of the preparatory commission at present dealing with the problem and, therefore, he was unable to agree with President Coolidge. He added, moreover, the work of the League Commission was progressing well, and it should serve as a basis for the disarmament conference which was to be held in 1927, or, at the latest, 1928.

COOLIDGE OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Washington.—The spokesman in White House declared that President Collidge has every expectation that the Powers will favourably consider his disarmament suggestion. He stated that the President thinks the proposals will prove acceptable owing to their reasonableness and the fact that the Powers had already accepted the formula suggested. Admitting that the Powers at the Preparatory Conference had stumbled over the question of what branch of armaments should first be taken up, President Coolidge feels that this is no objection to his proposals which by suggesting that naval limitation should be proceeded with may provide a way of escape.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS CRITICISM

The Press comments, to-day, criticise the memorandum mainly on these lines.—Reuter's Special.

"CRITICISM OF DAILY TELEGRAPH."

RUGBY, Feb. 12.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article says: Britain has associated herself throughout with the general principles which the American Government to its honour has been advocating. But the assent to such proposals by an insular people always in danger of military invasion as well as aerial attack represents no small sacrifice. The navy is the defence of the inviolability of our shores against foreign armies, and without it we should be helpless. It is apparent also that the naval problems concern not only us, but also the populations of the great dominions. They were represented at the Washington Conference and any action which this country may take in regard to further discussions must be in full harmony with them as was the case at Washington six years ago. The "Daily Telegraph" thinks that the ratio for each type of auxiliary vessel would be, obviously a matter for discussion in the knowledge of each power's peculiar situation. It considers that there are advantages in confining the discussions, at least in the initial stages, to countries represented at Washington in 1920-21.—B. O. W.

REVOLUTION SEQUEL

PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION TO BE REFORMED

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Lisbon.— As a sequel to the revolution, the Minister of War has announced that the administration will be reformed, political associations and secret societies suppressed, and strikes illegalised.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS.

DISCUSSION BY A. I. C. C. NEXT MONTH.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The question of Hindu-Muslim relations will be the principle subject that will be discussed by the All-India Congress Committee which has been arranged to be held about the 12th of next month in Delhi. The exact dates will be fixed shortly.—A. P.

AEROPLANE CLUBS FOR INDIA.

MR. PATWARDHAN'S STATEMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, February 12.

Questioned in conneciton with the Government of India's denial, Mr. Patwardhan says that it is true he is not having any consultation with the Government of India but explains that he has in view a scheme for the establishment of light aeroplane clubs and has interviewed some members of the Legislature and officials to mobilize opinion in favour of his scheme. He left the Afghan Service on the expiry of his contract.

A GROUNDLESS REPORT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Enquiries at the Royal Air Force Office show that news published in some papers that Mr. Patwardhan had consultation with the Government of India regarding the constitution of aeroplane clubs in India is without foundation. Mr. Patwardhan is not now a member of the Afghan Air Force.—A. P.

MEETING OF THE A. I. C. C.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at Delhi about March 7.—Free Press.

MR. SAKLATWALA AT KARACHI.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS PRESENTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, February 10.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., arrived at Karachi last evening by the Quetta Mail. He was received at the Cantonment Station by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President, Karachi Municipality, Messrs. R K. Sidhva, Dastur, A. G. Advani and Narayandas Anandji and others. He was taken to the city station. Crowds of people had collected outside the station to honour him. Mr. Saklatwala was taken in a procession.

THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In the evening he was presented with a Municipal address at the Khalikdina Hall at 7 30 p.m. About 2000 ladies, gentlemen, representing all castes and creeds were present.

The following are excerpts from the long address read by the President of the Municipality:

"We, members of the Karachi Muncipality, greet you and offer you a most hearty and respectful welcome on your visit to our city. Your return to your country, temporary though it is, after an absence of many years, has been welcomed everywhere and must be of special interest to you from several points of view. It must have revived many pleasant memories and associations, and we hope you will carry with you pleasant thoughts through your touch, howsoever brief, with our City.

The question of housing labour is another problem that confronts the City. The city's prosperity lies chiefly in its transit trade and thousands of dock transport and other labourers flock here for their living. The importance of a well-housed and contented labour cannot be overestimated. If the middle class forms the backbone of a country, the labour class is its very life's blood. We admit, it will be therefore well for our successors (as the term of office of the present Municipality will expire by April next) to keep in view the present and future needs of the City in this respect. We have dwelt at length on this question as we know the deep and passionate interest you take in these matters.

Apart from the differences of views and opinions on principles of life and its problems which must exist, we do admire your zeal and love for those who are needy and suffering and we pray that you may live a long and healthy life to work for them and their welfare, to get them happiness in life and guide them along the path of upliftment, sonnd judgment and self-reliance."

MR. SAKLATWALA'S REPLY.

Replying to the address, Mr. Saklatwala after expressing thanks for the homage paid not to his person but to his work for the benefit of the labouring population, remarked that the good old days had gone for good when addresses gave expression to flattering praises of Government officials. In European countries it was a common occurrence for municipalities presenting welcome addresses to leading citizens. He was glad that Indian municipalities were also copying this example. Personally he would wish honour to any good citizen being shown after he died.

He was immensely pleased to learn from the address that the Karachi Municipality was like his constituency of Battersea doing good work for its labouring population. Those days are gone by when the citizens blindly followed their leaders but now adays all over the world people were quite conscious of their legitimate rights and it was the duty of the city fathers of every municipality not only in India but throughout the globe to move with the changing times and respond to their utmost ability to meet the increasing calls for amenities of life. He took it that by presenting an address to him the Karachi citizens had issued a mandate to him to continue the work which he had been doing since so many years for the betterment of the labouring classes.

PURE MILK SUPPLY.

Speaking of milk, Mr. Saklatwala pointed out that for preventing infantile mortality it was very essential that the Municipality should do its level best to see that pure milk supply and that at a cheap rate was made available. The private milkman would not show any solicitude for the health of consuming public. He cared only for his profits. For him it was a mere commodity of trade but for the Municipality this milk was the life-blood of its budding infants, the future citizens. He said that all over Europe the milk supply was now being distributed by corporations which alone was responsible for bringing down the infantile mortality to a negligible figure.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Regarding housing conditions Mr. Saklatwala advised the city fathers of Karchi to follow the example of Vienna, Glasgow, Battersea and some other European towns where labour colonies had sprung up in which the resident working population were leading happy lives. He urged the President to depute one, two or three enterprising citizens to the above named places to see the things with their eyes and then follow their example by erecting nice and cheap houses in the outskirts of the city and in its hinterland. Those houses should be within easy reach of ordinary clerks and labourers with a nominal rent.

LOW WAGES IN INDIA.

Then referring to the wages paid to Indian workmen all over India he said "it was a self-inflicted punishment and not a salvation." They should bear in mind the fact that the foreigners exporting their finished products to India charged for those goods not only the value of the raw produce but also the high wages their workmen, but in the case of Indian exporters they charged very low wages of their men which benefitted the foreigners at the cost of their ill-fed, ill-clothed, illiterate workmen and their children. It was the duty of Indian leaders to see that the labourers in India were paid sufficient not only to keep the wolf from their door but also to attend to the education, nourishment, etc., of their children. The present standard of living of Indian workmen ought to be improved for the better. As soon as Indian workmen begin to draw fat salaries the prices of exported articles would increase and in consequence the foreigners would 'suo motu' stop the import of India's raw products and as the result the present political attraction to keep India in subjection would also then disappear. Low wages was nowhere a blessing, least of all in India. While on this point Mr. Saklatwala condemned the "stupid criticism" of communistic principles which had appeared in the local press and said that he would give only one example as to what the communist—the Bolsheviks of Russia had done for the education of 2 1/2 crores of Muslims now resident in Russia. He said before, communist harly any p.c. of these people were educated, the rest being not only ignorant but also superstitious. Now fully 82 p. c. of these Muslims were able to read and write.

Concluding, Mr. Saklatwala assured the Karachi citizens that he would continue to do service of his fellow-brethren.

There was thunderous applause when Mr. Saklatwala finished his 'extempore' reply delivered in a ringing voice.

The large gathering dispersed at about 8-40 p.m.

ADVICE TO LOCAL UNIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 11.

This morning, Mr. Saklatwala visited the Labour quarters. Several Press representatives interviewed him in the afternoon.

In the evening at 5 p.m. Mr. Saklatwala was entertained to "tea" followed by a talk. Several political workers of different thoughts were present.

N.-W. RAILWAY UNION.

Under the auspices of the Railway Union Mr. Saklatwala gave a lecture at 6.15 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. Alim T. Gidwani.

Mr. Alim T. Gidwani introduced the speaker to the audience in a few well-chosen words after which Mr. Saklatwala spoke. He advised the labourers and clerks to unite in order to achieve their aims and objects. If the clerks went on strike, he said, there are others who can replace them but if the labourers, the signallers, the engine-drivers left, the authorities would not be able to pull. He assured them that Unions in England and the Continent would gladly help them in time of need.

LEADING BEAST'S LIFE.

'SAKS' APPEAL FOR LABOURUPLIFT

KARACHI, February 12.

Mr. Saklatwala, M.P., addressed last night a huge gathering on the Idgah Maidan under the chairmanship of Swami Govindanand. Mr. Saklatwala referred at length to the condition of the Indian labourers and said they were leading lives no better than beasts. In European countries labourers earned eight or ten rupees a day and led a happy life. They had good houses and ample accommodation and were often able to enjoy possession of cycles and motor cars. In India great care was taken of criminals in jails who were fed and clothed from public revenues but labourers and aged people were left to themselves. Therefore he advocated new brotherhood in which all would be looked after alike. Then there would be no need of hoarding money because the property of rich and poor could be used for the needs of both.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Narainidas Anandjee presented Mr. Saklatwala with a purse containing one thousand rupees collected from labourers.—A. P.

UNVEILING STATUE OF MR. MAYNE

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 12.

There was brilliant gathering in the splendid hall of the Rajkumar College on Thursday, when the Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson, the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India distributed prizes and unveiled the marble statue of Mr. C. Mayne, late Principal of the College. Among the leading Chiefs present were Porbandar, Morvi, Palitana, Limbdi, Dhrol, Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, Political Officers and ladies. Mr. Turner, the present Principal of the College, reviewed the Annual Report of the College.

The Hon. Mr. Watson, while distributing prizes, hinted at the constitution question of the College which was under consideration of the Government of India. He eulogised the services of Mr. Mayne for about 21 years at the Rajkumar College.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani who was here for a week or so left Rajkot on Wednesday for Patiala. All Ruling Chiefs who were here also left for their respective capitals.

GOLD MEDAL FOR ESSAY ON HEALTH

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The Maharaja of Sonepur has offered a gold medal for the best essay written on the following subject by any person who is directly connected with health work:—"The Pre-school Child (age one and a half to six years), in what ways does he fail to attain and maintain the proper standard of health and what remedies for this failure."

Eccays should be addressed to the Secretary, Lady Chelmsford League, Viceregal Estates, Simla, before April 13th next.—A. P.

TRIPLE MURDER

PATEL SHOOTS 3 MEN & COMMITS SUICIDE

REVENGE FOR SOWCAR'S REFUSAL OF LOAN.

KHAMGAON, Feb. 10.

Dead bodies of four victims of a tragedy arising out of financial difficulties have been brought here for a post-mortem. As far as can be gathered the circumstances are as follows: A Patel of Lakhanwada in Khamgaon Taluk was in urgent need of money for his son's marriage, but having previously mortgaged all his property to a local Sowkar, Mathurdas, his repeated applications for loans were fruitless. On Monday, it is said, the Patel went to the Sowkar to make a final attempt and get a loan, but with no better success. In a fury of exasperatoin the Patel is said to have whipped out his revolver and shot down the Sowkar, the bullet piercing the body and striking the Sowkar's son who was seated nearby. Fully in the grip of passion by this time, he shot down another villager who was also nearby. The reports brought to the scene a fourth villager who tried to pacify him, but the Patel, whose passion had begun to cool down feared that he might be handed over to the police and so killed him also with another shot. The man was by now completely himself and the full import of his deed came home to him. He, therefore, ended by killing himself with the remaiing shot. The only survivor of the tragedy is the Sowkar's son. Police inquires are in progress.—A. P.

AKOLA, Feb. 11.

A Kumbi Patel of Lakhanwada shot dead a money-lender, his servant, his best friend and culminated the tragedy by shooting himself in the presence of persons who tried to arrest him.

The Kumbi had suffered owing to the failure of crops, and his unsuccessful demands, and repeatedly, of the 'Bania' to lend him some money, irritated him to revenge.—Free Press.

CONVICTION AGAINST MORRIS UPHELD

POONA, Feb. 11.

Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge, Poona, delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by Jockey Morris who was convicted by Mr. Fleming, Poona Cantonment Magistrate, of rash and negligent driving and causig injuries to several persons. It may be re-called that on 29th October last Morris was proceeding to Kirkee in company with four others when his car collided with a taxi in which were some members of the staff of the Agricultural Commission Office. The Magistrate sentenced Morris to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default rigorous imprisonment for 45 days.

The Sessions Judge confirmed the sentence and dismissed the appeal.—A. P.

CHINA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

BOMBAY WOMEN EXPRESS SYMPATHY

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of the ladies of Bombay was held on Saturday at 4 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya to express their sympathy with China in her struggle for freedom. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay presided.

Mrs. Gokhalay briefly narrated the present position in China and said India was not free and could not, therefore, dictate terms to England except to protest against Britain for her conduct towards the Asiatic nations. She urged the ladies of Bombay to sympathise with their brethren in China in their struggle and then called upon Mr. J. K. Mehta to address the meeting. Mr. Mehta then spoke as to how Europeans at first went to China for commercial purposes and how Britain started the importing of opium against the will of China When China protested, England went to war in 1842. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of Chinese nationalism who died recently established the Republic and though China was a free nation, none of the western nations, already established desired to leave China. They had agreed to do so by Convention some years ago but refused to go. The Chinese people, therefore, started non-co-operation with their aggressors who wanted to impose upon them the commercialism by force. India was helpless to do anything in the matter, except to educate Indian public opinion and he urged Indian leaders to sink their differences of opinion, and be united, so that United India may not be only free, but also help her other sister nations of Asia.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar then spoke in Marathi and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"This public meeting of the women of Bombay held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha assures its Chinese brethren of its fullest sympathy in their struggle for freedom and calls upon the Government of India not to allow Indian troops or resources to be used against China."

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT TO SAKLATVALA.

"Maharashtra" of Nagpur extends its hearty support to Mr. Saklatwala's suggestions in regard to the conduct of the Indian national movement for freedom and calls upon the All-India Congress Committee to give Mr. Saklatwala an opportunity of putting his ideas before it. While doing so, it demurs to the apparent unwillingness of Congress leaders to take Mr. Saklatwala very seriously and characterises that as a regrettable attitude. In the opinion of the paper, it is now high time to give earnest consideration to the question of organising a workers' and peasants' party, which will work for the economic and political emancipation of these down-trodden and exploited classes.

GANDHIJI'S MAHARASHTRA TOUR.

Almost every paper in Maharashtra has welcomed Gandhiji on his visit to that province. Articles, eulogising his past services and his saintliness have been written, but he is also given to understand that his Charka movement can never be mistaken for a movement for the attainment of Swaraj or even for a movement of appreciable economic improvement of the conditions of the masses. No paper declares itself against Khaddar but almost every one of them refuses to overestimate its value and requests Gandhiji also not to exaggerate its merits.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S CONDUCT.

"Udaya" of Amraoti draws pointed attention to the insult that the Viceroy has flung in the face of the President and popular members of the Assembly by disallowing Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's very modest motion of adjournment on the question of sending Indian troops to China. Mr. Iyengar had restricted his motion to the very narrow question as to why the troops were sent away without the consent of the Assembly and it did not aim at, says the paper, discussing foreign affairs. The paper further says that if Mr. Patel sticks to his Speakership in spite of this insult and the Congress members acquiesce in his so doing, the irresistible conclusion is that even the Congress party has yielded to the temptation of fat salaries.

UNTOUCHABLITY MUST NOT GO!

"Vyapari," a Poona weekly, strongly protests against the attempts of Messrs. Kelkar, Bhopatkar, Mate and others to stamp out untouchability, saying that it is another kind of tyranny that the reformers are perpetrating against the vast number of orthodox people in this country. The paper threatens rather grimly that if any outbursts and riots take place as a result of stampeding orthodox people into removing the bans on the untouchables, reformers will alone be responsible for that. It warns the organisers of the Shraddhananda Memorial Fund against the proposed use of that fund for reconversion and removal of untouchability!

PROBIHITION AND GOVERNMENT.

"Kesari" deals with the Bombay Government's prohibition policy in an ably written article and takes the "Times of India" to task for its mischievous propaganda in the interest of the postponement of prohibition. It calls upon the Government to put the policy of prohibition into practice, step by step, as the Committee recommends, if not at once. Secret distillation must be put an end to with the aid of the police, but secret offences can never constitute an argument for shelving prohibition for ever, just as Government do not declare robbery and murder as exempted from punishment because some of them are not detected. The paper makes it clear that according to both Hindu and Muslim sentiment drinking is a crime and every attempt must be made to put an end to it.

AKOLA AND UNTOUCHABILITY.

"Maratha-Samachar" draws pointed attention to the fact that some of the "respectable" leaders of Akola prevented the holding of a magic lantern lecture in the temple of Shiva, during the Baby Week celebrations because they were afraid that the temple would be polluted by the touch of the depressed class women that might come. Some of these gentlemen, the paper points out, are Congressmen and renowned pleaders.

HOW THE RICH BECAME RICH.

"Kamkari" of Bombay wants all workers to understand that whatever wealth is produced, is produced by the labour of the workers and all those who get rich on their labour do so by depriving workers of their labour values. The only way, the paper says to stop this anomaly, is to make all workers understand this, organise and become powerful and then claim whatever is theirs as their own.

AN OPEN LETTER TO BOMBAY COUNCILLORS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following few lines in your esteemed paper:

You might be aware that the reports of terrible famine in Karnatak, Gujarat and Maharashtra are being daily published in the Press. Evacuation of rural area is rapidly going on in the Presidency. If you go into the interior of the Presidency you will find a number of deserted villages and destitutes who are telling the harrowing tales of distress. Scarcity of water also is not less acute. I have never seen such a horrible famine since the beginning of this century. In spite of such heart-rending situation the Government it seems, has not moved an inch in the direction of alleviating the miseries of the poor agriculturists. I am aware that some of the officials take shelter in the wretched and soulless and antediluvian famine code. No civilized Government can put forth such a heartless plea. I congratulate the members of the Madras Legislative Council on having drawn the attention of the Government to the famine conditions in that Presidency by an adjournment motion. Will it not be your duty to bring a similar motion in the coming session of the Council. I appeal to the members of all parties in the Council to take up the cause of the poor and dumb masses of the Presidency whom you profess to represent.—Yours, etc.,

Bijapur, Feb. 11.

H. R. MOHARE.

BLACKETT'S BUGLE.

ITS NEW BLOWER

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—By an irony of fate, the Presidents of Indian Share Brokers' Association have been generally protagonists of the benign Government. We remember how the late Sir Shapurji Bharucha was supporting Government and ridiculing the great Gokhale through the hospitable columns of the "Times of India!" We also know, how Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand is playing Blackett's bow! And we now find, the present President of the Share Brokers' Association blowing Blackett's bugle for 18d. ratio! In so far, Mr. Shroff has maintained the traditions of his office; and it is no doubt an unfortunate performance of an otherwise able and affable President.

Briefly summed up, Mr. Shroff's contentions are:—

(1) that 16d. ratio will only benefit exporters and speculators!

(2) that it will cause great disorganisation of trade, etc.

(3) and that it will hit consumers and wage earners badly!

May I submit a layman's point of view for his and your readers' consideration?

THE PIVOTAL POINT.

Now in matters of export and import trade, what is the standard of prices adopted by Europe and America? Gold no doubt. Then in fixing our exchange, it is the gold standard that should be maintained by India. The question of ratio is simply subsidiary. And it is painful to think that the President should have missed this opportunity of voicing India's demand for gold standard and gold currency. So the pivotal point is gold standard; and till that is adopted an equitable rate of exchange should be fixed; and this has been, by experience of years and usage 15 to 1, i.e., 16d. per rupee.

CONTENTIONS ANSWERED.

(1) Mr. Shroff's dealings have been naturally with exporters and speculators. He does not claim personal knowledge of the agriculturists, though he professes to be their friend. And his main contention is that 16d. will benefit the speculators and exporters and not the agriculturists! Now, it is patent fact, that during the last two years, the agriculturist is so hard hit; his buying capacity is so much reduced; that trade and industry are suffering in consequence. Further, does Mr. Shroff suggest, that there are speculators in India only; and if there are elsewhere also they should better profit by 18d. ratio, rather than Indian exporters benefitting by 16d. ratio? Let him clear these points.

(2) Mr. Shroff's second contention is that the adoption of the 16d. ratio will disorganise trade, etc. No doubt, there will be 'some' disorganisation in consequence of the return to 16d. ratio. But is not that slight disorganisation preferrable to complete ruination of India's trade and industry if 18d. ratio is fixed? Is not American cotton making inroads into India, when Indian cotton is over stocked? Is not African coal threatening Indian coal fields of Jherria with ruination? Is not the Japanese cloth hustling back our local production? All the more, I say, because of this unnatural, inequitable rate of 18d.

(3) Mr. Shroff's third contention is that 16d. ratio will hit consumers and wage earners! Now, for whom is Mr. Shroff speaking:—for the classes or for the masses? If it is for the masses, then the majority of them are agriculturists. And the latter export more than they import; and so they will get more with 16d. ratio than with the 18d. ratio. And if they 'get' more for their exports (which is their real due) they would not mind paying a trifle more for their imports. So, for the masses 16d. is the real, natural ratio.

EXPORTS VS. VESTED INTERESTS.

In support of his plea for 18d. ratio, Mr. Shroff quotes as his authorities Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Sir Stanley Reed. The interests of these persons are too well known to need elucidation. May I request Mr. Shroff to be so good as to read the writings and speeches of independent experts of economics:—Profs Shah, Wadia, Vakil and Joshi and Messrs Manu Subedar, and B. F. Madon? And should the undersigned arrange a meeting, will he and his friends meet these experts?

In conclusion, I submit, that if the 18d. ratio, of which Mr. Shroff is so much enamoured to-day, continues much longer, the nemesis will overtake the stock exchange. And it is wise for independent sharebrokers to assert themselves and express openly their opposition against 18d. ratio, and their demand for 16d. ratio and gold standard.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

February 12, 1927.

A demonstration of several types and makes of six wheeled cross country motor vehicles has been arranged by the Army headquarters for members of the general public who are interested in the development of mechanical transport in India. The Demonstration will take place on the 8th March within a few miles of Delhi.—A. P.

That the Calcutta Baby Shows and Health exhibitions are gaining popularity among the Purdah Ladies will be evident from the fact that more than 1,000 ladies attended and took interest in child welfare and maternity demonstrations.—Free Press.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OFFER.

TRUTH ABOUT THE PARTY FUND.

An article in this month's "Liberal Magazine" gives a useful summary of the negotiations with Mr. Lloyd George. As it is a summary and not a completely documented account there are omissions here and there that may at some later stage become of importance, but they are not so at present, says the London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

What is quite certainly wrong is the inference drawn at the end. This inference is "that the time limit goes, that personal control of the capital sum goes, that the income from the capital is offered the party in perpetuity, and that in the near future arrangements will be made in regard to the capital that are consistent with this scheme." That is not so. I cannot understand how the "Liberal Magazine," which is a serious and stimulating publication that ought to be read by every Liberal every month, can have supposed it to be so. It must have occurred to every Liberal reader of the magazine as extremely unlikely that Mr. Lloyd George would alienate his fund completely in the present disunited state of the party.

I am in a position to state what Mr. Lloyd George's offer was and is. At an earlier stage in the negotiations an exact bargain was reached. It has never been fully stated or made public, but it is this.

The Land and Nation League and the industrial inquiry must, of course, be provided for from Mr. Lloyd George's fund. They most certainly cannot be left derelict. That understood, Mr. Lloyd George offers the income of his fund and more to the general purposes of the Liberal Party. A certain request was made by the Negotiating Sub-Committee as to the funds that the party required for its work up to and during the next general election. Mr. Lloyd George's negotiators did not concede all that was suggested, but they did concede more than the balance of the income of the fund. It was agreed that certain specified sums should be allocated to the Liberal Party organisation until, during and after the next general election. What Mr. Lloyd George then conceded meant not only the greater portion of the income of his fund, but also considerable draft upon its capital. That offer is the offer that still stands, neither more nor less.

Mr. Lloyd Geoge does not contemplate withdrawing his support three months after the general election, but it is quite obvious that three months after the general election there will be a considerably diminished fund, and the circumstances will be so different that the whole situation will have to be studied anew. As far as Mr. Lloyd George is concerned, he means to devote his fund entirely to the Liberal Party, and he has in mind no limit of time. But that is a very different thing from saying that he has given the income of the fund in perpetuity to the Liberal organisation. For the present, and until three months after the next general election, the amounts agreed upon will be paid, and they mean much more than the income. That is surely enough to be going on with.

JUSTICE MADGAONKAR AT DHARWER.

RE-SHUFFLING OF COURTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Feb. 9.

The one absorbing topic of the first week of February, 1927, was the re-shuffling of courts in Dharwar District. This subject of re-distribution of courts was revived by the present District Judge, Mr. V. M. Ferrars. In Dharwar District one joint Second Class Sub-Judge, works permanently at Hubli and another is posted to the court where the arrears pile up. Some of the Talukas have earned the reputation of being the most litigant talukas in the District. This honour is shared by Shiggaon and Navalgund Talukas. So the District Judge is said to have recommended that a Second Class Sub-ordinate Judge's court should be located at Shiggaon and one at Navalgund. The Hubli Bar is pressing its claim of the District and Sessions Judge and also of First-Class Sub-judge. Their prayer is that new buildings for the location of the District and Sessions Courts and First-Class Sub-judge Courts should be erected at Hubli. Five deputations from various places waited upon the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaonkar at Dharwar. His Lordship gave a patient hearing to the deputations and assured them that their claim would be considered. The one thought that prompted the District Judge to make this recommendation seems to be the convenience of the general public. If there are two Sub-judges working as joint Sub-judges at a little expense the litigant public would be relieved of their trouble, worry, expense by posting them permanently established, one at Navalgund and another at Shiggaon.

Referring to the results of his inspection, His Lordship severely condemned the practice of some sub-ordinate judges who in zeal for disposal for default and again restored them. His Lordship held the Bench and the Bar responsible for the heavy arrears of special jurisdiction suits. He exhorted them both to co-operate to clear up the arrears. If they worked on business principles suits would not remain on the file for years as at present. He made a reference to the lengthy cross-examination of the Dharwar Bar. Recalling as he did the difficulties of the pleaders to the drafting of pleadings, he asked the Sub-ordinate judges to be very careful in fixing cases and to work to the convenience of the parties and pleaders. It mattered little even a date four months' hence is given but on that date the Sub-judges should try to hear the case. In conclusion His Lordship said that he had made those observations in a fault-finding spirit but as one fellow-worker addressing other fellow-workers engaged in the administration of justice both civil and criminal.

RETRENCHMENT IN BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

DR. VIEGAS' NOTICE OF MOTION.

The following notices of motion among others are given by Dr. A. G. Viegas L.M. &S. for consideration at the Special Board Meeting to be held in the Corporation Hall to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. (B. T.) in connection with the Budget Estimates:—

"That a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to consider in consultation with the Chief Officer the Budget estimates in all their bearings and to report as early as possible on all possible ways of effecting economies—by amalgamation of Trust departments or sections with the respective Municipal departments, by reduction in the staff etc.

2. The Committee to have the power to call persons and papers and to take evidence (at their discretion) of those who may offer it."

THE LINES OF RETRENCHMENT.

"At the meeting of the Board of the 14th instant I shall move in reference to item 1 that the Committee be requested to bear in mind while considering retrenchment and extensions of service the following points:—

1. That no extension of service should be granted to those who are 55 years of age and above. 2. That those who are on extension should be asked to go. 3. That Government pensioners in the Trust service should be asked to go as early as possible. 4. That those whose services have been lent by Government should be sent back as early as possible. 5. That those on the temporary establishment should be asked to go before those on the Permanent Establishment; but length of service in hard cases should be considered. 6. That the Juniors on the permanent staff should be asked to go first; and then the seniors. 7. That those in service for 25 years and above and who are short of 30 years' service should be given the option of retiring if it could be done without detriment to the interests of the Trust, and allowed full gratuity as if they had completed 30 years service or 55 years of age."

REDUCTION OF OFFICERS.

"At the meeting of the Board called for the consideration of the 1927-28 Budget Estimates I shall move:—"That the Board are of opinion that three officers in the Secretary and Chief Accountant's Department are not required as the Trust operations have been greatly contracted and that the number of the officers should be accordingly reduced."

AMALGAMATION OF TRUST AND CORPORATION.

"At the meeting of the Board of the 14th instant I shall move:—

"That considering that the Trust has made a loss of about 7 lakhs in 1922-23, of 14 1/2 lakhs in 1923-24, of 17 lakhs in 1924-25, of 25 lakhs in 1925-26, of 22 1/2 lakhs in 1926-27, and that in 1927-28 it is expected to make a loss of about 25 1/2 lakhs and that for 1927-28 the General Account Revenue Receipts are estimated at 78 1/2 lakhs and that (a) the Maintenance charges and (b) the interest and sinking fund charges for the same year are estimated at Rs. 12 1/2 lakhs and 91 3/4 lakhs respectively (a) and (b) making total of about 104 lakhs) a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to consider in consultation with the Chief Officer and report as to the earliest date at which it is desirable and possible to transfer the working of the Trust to the Corporation wholly or in part."

"UNSATISFACTORY REPLY."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have done a great service to the public by your remarks on the question asked in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday last regarding the allegations made by me against certain officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in Open Letters, addressed by me to the Agent of the Railway.

These letters have been published by me since last four years and distributed broadcast to the public.

I had in my possession documentary evidence on the allegations made by me in the said letters, and attempts were made to make me give up my documents by threat of violence.

And I, therefore, had to remove thtse documents, from my place to safe quarters.

It is quite evident that, those whom I charge have succeeded in throwing dust into the eyes of the Agent and Government of India.

The Agent at the instance of the officers concerned seems to have persuaded the Government of India in making them believe that I am either an irresponsible person or a 'denizen of the moon.' If that was so, why was I prosecuted by the Railway Administration twice for crossing the Railway line and fined for the same? If I am worth being prosecuted for such trivial offences, surely much more liable to be prosecuted for a serious crime, viz., continuously libelling high railway officers.

Let the public judge for themselves with regard to the answer given in the Assembly.—Yours, etc.

J. N. CHINOY.

Dadachanji Building,
Lamington Road, Post No. 11.

Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmanaswamy was at home on Saturday evening at Nagpur to meet the Hon. Mr. E. Raghwendrarao, Minister of Education, Central Provinces. Among the distinguished guests present were Hon. Mr. S. V. Tambe, Hon. Sir S. M. Chitnavis.

YOUTHFUL MR. BIRRELL.

WITTY BIRTHDAY SPEECH TO LIBERALS.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, the veteran Liberal statesman, celebrated his 77th birthday Jan. 19 by making a witty speech "On Being and remaining a Liberal in Bad Times," as the guest of the National Liberal Club, at the Club's fortnightly luncheon.

"I thought it my duty to make a few kind inquiries," said Mr. Birrell, "as I had been told that the Liberal Party was dead, that it had died intestate, leaving behind it only a fund, and that a lawsuit would probably result. (Laughter.)

PARTY LIVELINESS.

"Therefore I thought I would come along to the Club to see if the Party were really dead, and I find that the cloak rooms are just as crowded as ever—(laughter)—showing that the Liberal Party is still very much alive, and, I trust, has no intention of committing suicide.

"So far as the fund is concerned I wish it were at the bottom of the sea. (Hear, hear.) It represents one-half—the other side has the other half—of the Coalition swag or booty or loot or whatever you like to call the generous anonymous and unrewarded donations of former members of our Party. (Laughter.)

"When the General Election comes along and you all want to be provided with funds to pay your forfeited deposits—(laughter)—I shall have slipped the manacles of time and space, and in any case, if I am still here, I don't intend to fight any constituency.

"It would be affectation to pretend that the present state of the Liberal Party is what we could wish it to be, but it is not very much use talking about Proportional Representation and such things at this time.

YOUNG MEN MATTER.

"We must not foget the young men's point of view in politics," he said. "It is the greatest error people can make to snub the young. They deserve it—(laughter)—and it is difficult to resist the temptation of snubbing them. But a man is a fool to do so." (Laughter.)

He said that Mr. Worldly Wiseman would say:

"Sir Alfred Mond has gone over to the Tories because he is a business man actuated by two motives of the business community. One is 'When you are in anything shaky get out,' and the other is 'When you see anything strong get in.'"

The man who deserted the Liberal Party was a fool, declared Mr. Birrell.

NO REAL DEBATES.

After the luncheon Mr. Birrell said to a reporter of the "Westminster Gazette."

"After-dinner speakers are just as stupid now as ever they were, but people will insist on having them. If there are no speakers they do not like the dinner, and if there are they get very bored.

"There do not seem to be any real debates in Parliament nowadays since the 101 Irish Members left. It is more like a County Council meeting now."

He recalled a debate in the 'nineties when Mr. Gladstone delivered a scathing indictment of Mr. Lloyd George.

"I was sitting next to Mr. Lloyd George," said Mr. Birrell, "and I scarcely dared to look at him while this contumely was being heaped upon his head. When Mr. Gladstone had finished Mr. Lloyd George turned to me and said, 'That old man is not a bad debater, is he?"

GRASS-HOPPERS IN DHOLKA-DHANDUKA.

OUTBREAK OF SERIOUS PESTS.

The following relevant extracts from a letter of the Entomological Assistant, Surat, bring out clearly the seriousness of the situation regarding grass-hoppers in the Dhanduka-Dholka tract:—

Along with the District Agricultural Overseer, Dhanduka, the fields of villages namely Kharad, Rojka, Raysghadh and Bhadar were inspected. The damage in these villages was already caused about a fortnight back to wheat, and fodder, rabi jowar crops by various types of grass-hoppers and crickets. The crops affected are seedlings of fodder, rabi, jowar and wheat. Both the crops are very seriously damaged and many big plots comprising hundreds of acres are found quite barren without the crops. The cultivators are put to a very great loss as the wheat seeds cost not less than Rs. 6 per 40 lbs. this year and that their labour is nearly wasted.

As the insects were not found in sufficient numbers we had to leave these villages for Dholka Taluka. Several cultivators of Itolia had not even sown their fields for fear of insect attack. The affected crops are wheat fodder, rabi jowar, gram, linseed and kusumbi. The extent of damage cannot be accurately calculated unless a regular survey is made in the whole tract. It was noticed that every cultivator was dejected due to the appearance of this pest and was very eager for remedies.

The following important observations are taken:—

(1) Weedy and unclean fields were seen more attacked. (2) Late sown crops were found more damaged than early sown crops at some places. (3) The grass-hoppers are very active between 12 to 4 p. m. as soon as there is a little amount of cold, they are found sluggish and conceal themselves under the clods. They are not active at night. (4) The crickets are seen active at night when there is no cold. (5) The fodder, rabi, jowar is more damaged than the wheat crops. (6) The insects are not voracious eaters like "Katra" but they damage the crops vitally though slightly in the seedling stage and hence the crops suffer.

Types of insect pests noticed are as follows.—

(1) Surface grass-hoppers were very prominent. (2) Common grass-hoppers were rare. (3) Black-headed crickets were very prominent. (4) Two spotted crickets were common.

It has been usually experienced that the information regarding the out-break of such pests is received very late and thus the time for investigation is very limited. Besides experiments on such serious pests can only be done on Government plots and not in the fields of cultivators who are sick of such experiments and trials. In my humble opinion, a thorough investigation is needed before any remedies are advocated.

THE KABUL NIGHT.

STORY OF KING AMANULLAH.

Mr. Iqbal Ali Shah writes in the "New Statesman":—

"Stop there, my brother or my enemy," rang the shrill challenge of an Afghan guard. I had to stop, just there on the bridge that connects the old Kabul with the new. I was arrested, and was told that being in the street after 10 p.m. was sufficient ground for a night's detention at a police station. Had telephonic connections been more extensive than they are, a message to my home could have brought some relation, and after identification the authorities would have allowed me to go. But the warmth and comfort of the "detention room" was a compensation. As I was settling myself to a more easy repose, I noticed that there in the other corner of the room sat another Afghan, young, soldierly and with a pair of piercing eyes that seemed to go through me. "So, he is also one of my kind," I thought. And as his face somehow seemed familiar, a desire to speak to him possessed me. I looked at him inviting conversation, but he avoided it: his attitude gave me a peculiar feeling of unapproachableness, of suppressed emotion. But I was determined to speak. "May peace be on you my brother," I began, "have you been long in this room?" He only smiled with gracious severity; and continued to watch with interest a police guard who was telephoning his headquarters about us.

EXPLANATIONS.

An hour passed in silence, and as I could not tolerate the weariness, summoning sufficient courage I addressed him again. "I hope," I said, "that they will get on with their enquiries and let us go to our homes before it is too late." At last my fellow prisoner replied. He shared my hopes, he said, especially because he had a long way to go and a great deal to do when he got there. "But what were you doing so late in the streets," I enquired, "if you live so far, and have so much to do?" To this direct question he merely replied by putting the same question to me. "I was only going to see a friend of mine in old Kabul," I explained, "and as the evening was young I thought I would walk and not ride. And what harm is there if a man is in the streets late at night? Surely we are not at war, and it ill behoves an advancing Afghanistan to impose so severe a military thraldom upon the people that none must even be in the streets after 10 p.m. It is an insult to the honour of the Afghans, it means that even Afghans doubt Afghans." The gentleman across the room seemed amused by my remarks, and asked me whether I had been abroad, particularly in Europe; and on hearing my affirmative reply he sat up.

EAST AND WEST.

"The remarks that you have just made," he said with firmness, "are the results of your wanderings in the Western countries, where conditions are different. Have you never tried to compare the conditions of, say London and Kabul? Personally I have never been out of this country, but I know sufficient to say that London and Kabul are poles apart. In Kabul you see, my brother every man must have the butt end of his rifle properly fitted to his shoulder and always watch. There is no war in Afghanistan, but there is always a danger of it both from within and from without. And this detention of ours in this police station, much as I hate having lost so many hours of my life sitting here, is a great asset to public safety. Have we not heard of countless spies and political agents prowling about in the guise of our fellow countrymen in Kabul, or of expert thieves who make excuse that they are going to see their grand-mothers whist actually engaged on much less pious errands? Besides, should the young Afghans not go to bed early, to rise in the freshness of the morning to work hard and help in the advancement of this beloved native land of ours? The trivial freedom of the West are not for us." His remarks filled me with pride and I was deliberating the manner in which I might make appreciative reply, when to my utter astonishment who should enter the room but the Chief of the City Police himself? The Private Secretary of H. M. The Amir followed, and the guards stood at attention.

THE BIG SURPRISE.

"I humbly beg pardon," said the police officer, addressing him to whom I had been talking, "but the atmospheric conditions deranged the telephonic connections and I could not be informed earlier than this of Your Majesty's captivity in this station."

Your Majesty! I doubted my ears. Had I heard rightly? Could the person with whom I talked so openly, so unconventionally, be the master of the God Gifted Kingdom of Kabul? Could he be detained in a police station? But it was so. H. M. Alla Hazrat Amir Badshah Ghazi Amir Amanullah clasped me in his arms. "Do not mind this," he said, "a king and his subject ought to be the same in the eyes of the law of the land; and I am glad that my police act as I wish them to."—Then he gave me a lift in his car to my home.—

The Madras Vakils' Association has resolved urging on Government that arrangement be made to increase the Vakil element of the bench of the High Court in consequence of the vacancy caused by the death of Sir C. Krishnan. The Association also urged the Government of India to delete the section in the Government of India Act requiring the Chief Justice to be a Barrister so that the claim of Vakil to be appointed Chief Justice might be considered.—A. P.

CHINA AT THE CROSS ROADS

BRITAIN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Some day and by some means China must put her own house in order. The state of constant warfare is disastrous both to the Chinese and to other nations. It may be that Canton will not be able to unite the whole country this year, or even next; but so far Canton is playing the most important role in our national politics, and will do so increasingly in the future. Therefore it is not altogether premature to dwell upon some future political problems, internal and international, which any future government of an united China will have to face, writes Mr. Lhi-Wu-Han in "Foreign Ayairs."

HATRED OF PEKING.

Peking has been the capital of China for many centuries. The late Dr. Sun had from the beginning insisted on the removal of the seat of government of the Republic to Nanking. There is a deep reason for his hatred of Peking. For the very fact that it has been the capital for many centuries means that it is full of traces of the old regime, still active. The whole atmosphere in the city of Peking is one of bureaucratic inefficiency and political intrigue. And even now, after many phantom attempts have failed, there are still germs of rebellion against the Republic for the restoration of monarchy. Thus the removal of the capital is highly desirable.

Immediately after the unification of even two-thirds of the country by any party, the first question will be the convocation of a national convention. The proven failure and corruption of the former parliaments in China have ruled out the possibility or desirability of entrusting them with constitutional problems of the first magnitude. But the idea of a national convention was first sponsored by the late Dr. Sun; it has been so popular in China at the present time as to have won the support of even Wu-Pei-fu and Chang-Tso-lin.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

As sponsored by Dr. Sun, this national convention is different in structure from a parliament. Every province is to have a certain number of delegates, elected both on a territorial basis and on a vocational basis. Thus, every lawful professional association, including trade unions, will have a right to a seat. Every national educational institution is also entitled to a seat. As to the probable functions of the convention, the most important will be the adoption of a new constitution.

But the whole Chinese problem is vast and difficult. Even if this struggle, or any in the near future, should put the country under one control, the road to stability and progress is not a royal road. In the first place, military unification is itself dangerous and capricious. It is capricious in the sense that, with so vast a country as China, revolts are easy to plot and difficult to suppress; general apathy to politics and poor communications add to the difficulty. It is dangerous in the sense that it might lead to military dictatorship; and dictatorship will not function in China without undergoing ambious transformations. China while sufficiently advanced to be contented with monarchy, is economically and morally unfit for Communism. Nor do I consider the idea of entrusting the settlement of policy to a national convention altogether hopeful. Judging from recent experiences, I don't think that any party can be assured of a working majority in any convention.

Chisa has still a long way to travel; she is prepared only to enter into the stage of political development, being far from ready to enter into other fields, economic and social.

TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

I come now to the subject of international relations between China and foreign countries. In recent times there has been much friction in this respect, and possibly it will be even greater in the near future. Frankly, it is rooted in the very existence of treaties signed irresponsibly by the Manchus. The seriously contested Chinese-Belgian Treaty was "negotiated," in the intervals between royal entertainments to the Chinese delegate, in the palaces of a Belgian Prince. These treaties have produced at least three forms of gross inequality: extra-territoriality, foreign control of customs duties, and concessions and leases.

The Germans and Russians who live in China without the "rights" of extra-territoriality are not in a worse position than other Westerners; and, being less in the public eye, they are less subject to hatred. The recent report of the Extra territoriality Commission was not received seriously by the Chinese, because we do not consider it as a settlement.

CUSTOMS AUTONOMY WANTED.

With regard to objections to customs-autonomy, I can assure the world that China need not resort to a protectionist policy either to develop her industries (for the abundance of natural resources and labour will protect naturally the industries fitted to her circumstances), or for revenue (for a little more efficient management of the existing taxes will provide sums more than adequate), or for retaliation (for, as I shall show in a later paragraph, she needs international help for economic development). Even if a guarantee for the payment of loans is necessary—which has nothing to do with an increase of customs duties—this can easily be provided for by some such plan as setting aside a definite portion of the revenue for that specific purpose.

Lastly, for retaining the leases there is no justification, although, in the case of concessions, we shall invite co-operation in the sphere of municipal service.

GIVE THE TREATIES.

So the best course for foreigners to take is to give up voluntarily (perhaps with some loss of profits to a score of individual merchants, but with gain to the nations) the troublesome treaties, and proceed immediately to deal with the Government in power, apparently the Nationalist Government. A slower method is to wait for a government and try to make the best out of it. The worst would be to insist on those "rights", clinging to the White Man's Burden theory, as if China—and the foreigners themselves—remained the same as they were a century ago. In any case, there should be no more dispatch of warships.

BEST FIELD FOR INVESTMENT.

The last, certainly not the least important observation I wish to make is to call the attention of foreign countries, especially England and the United States, to a hitherto untouched subject. In future there will be ample room for mutual benefit and co-operation in China's internal economic development. There is a clear indication of this in Dr. Sun's "International Development of China" (English version). I need not repeat that they are not developed. But once China is united, and has a stable government, she will instantly take up the task of exploiting her hidden wealth. In this task she needs good communications; new railways and docks have to be built. All these need capital, both in cash and in goods. Who are in the best position to supply them? Great Britain and the United States. Without the danger of incessant strife, China will be the most favourable field for investment. The ever-increasing imports of the last fifteen years support this truth. Yet the last fifteen years have been a period of incessant warfare and bitter opposition to foreign interests; while with the establishment of a stable government, the anti-foreign agitation will be less intense, simply because the unfortunate link between militarism and "imperialism" will have been broken.

What else could seriously bar the way to friendship and co-operation between customer and supplier?

DEATH OF A TURKISH POET.

PROTAGONIST OF NATIONALISM.

TURKISH MINING INDUSTRY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, January 10.

Suleiman Nezif Bey, a renowned poet, journalist and man of letters of Turkey, expired last week. He was famous for the fiery style of his writings which inspired the reader with enthusiasm. He was one of the protagonists of Turkish Nationalism as opposed to Pan-Islamism or Pan-Turanism. The founder of Turkish Nationalism was Zia Keuk Alep Bey of Diarbeker. In Suleiman Nezif, Diarbeker again provided the fiery advocate of the philosophy of Nationalism.

The funeral was attended by all the high officials of State in Stamboul—civil and military. A military detachment followed the funeral-bier that carried the corpse. In its trail came a long line of motor-cars carrying the mourners to the cemetery of Martyrs which lay at a distance of five miles from the residence of the deceased poet.

He was born in 1870 and held various administrative posts under Abdul Hamid, but later had to go into exile. During the regime of the Committee of Union and Progress he was several times a governor, and at the time of the commencement of the Great War he was the Vali Baghdad. While occupying a commanding position as a man of letters. his reputation as a man of principle in politics stood very high in the eyes of some persons. When the members of that ill-fated Committee were being tried at Angora, he wrote a series of articles under the title of "A Crumbling Institution" against the Party to which he formerly belonged.

His death has been specially mourned by the young generation of Turkey. The charges of the burial have been defrayed by the Turkish Aviation Society which had greatly benefited from his writings advocating the cause of Turkish aeronautics.

MINING INDUSTRY IN TURKEY.

The Turkish Government decided sometime ago to work the copper mines of Arghana, near Diarbeker. Arrangements were then made with a German financial group to finance the enterprise. One-third of the capital is being contributed by the Government, the rest is to be given by the Industrial Bank of Turkey and the Germans. The output of the mine which is said to be one of the richest pits of the world, is estimated to be 15,000 tons of pure copper, as the ore contains a comparatively very high percentage of the metal. Out of the proceeds, the interest and the annual reserve funds are to be paid out first and 65 per cent. of the balance will go to the Turkish Government.

The preliminary work has already been commenced on the mines. But as the pits are 220 kilometres away from the Railway Station at Merdin, the heavy machinery for working the mine cannot be conveyed to Arghana before the Railway line is complete. The Government have concluded an agreement with the Belgian group to construct the line in three years.

In the early years of the working of the mine, the 65 per cent. share of the Government, if capitalised, shall amount to £T2,500,000 (£T9.5 equal £1 sterling.)

BRITISH JOURNALISTS' IGNORANCE.

As has been written in the "Bombay Chronicle" General Kiazim Pasha, the speaker of the Grand National Assembly, has been re-elected as the Speaker of the House. But the well-informed "Diplomatic" Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" has displayed the greatest possible ignorance of Turkish affairs by saying that General Kiazim Kara Beker Pasha, who was the Leader of the Opposition in Turkey and who was tried at Smyrna but was acquitted, had been elected the President of the Assembly.

The outward partial similarity of names could hardly lead a "Diplomatic" correspondent to commit such a blunder. The worthy writer on "Diplomatic" affairs seems utterly ignorant of the A. B. C. of Party politics.

And some of our vernacular papers in their simplicity believed this piece as reliable news and exultantly commented upon it in their columns!

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

COL. WEDGWOOD SUGGESTS TRANSFER TO ITALY.

OR PAYMENT FOR PROTECTION.

We have occupied Egypt with our army and given it advice for forty-four years writes Col. Wedgwood in the "Sunday Observer". Under the inspiration of Lord Cromer the idea was to guide a subject race towards freedom, economic stability, and prosperity. All the time we felt that this unselfish devotion must finally weld Egypt into the great Imperial whole. To keep our hands free for Egypt we squared the other great Powers, washed our hands of Tunis, Morocco, Abyssinia or Madagascar. Being certain of the reward of virtue, we remained so neutral that now everybody in Egypt talks French or Italian. Like all neuters we created nothing.

Not even gratitude. Perhaps there would have been gratitude if it had not been for Denshawi and the forced labour of the war. Or perhaps the Mediterranean culture will not mix; and the Egyptians may hold it superior to Anglo-Saxon. In any case, they wish we would go—go away to the Canal, at least—get away from Cairo.

After the war we declared a protectorate over the country—welded it in. Then there was trouble, and we reversed the protectorate and presented a Constitution. Then Sir Lee Stack was murdered and we nearly cancelled the Constitution. Now the King and the almighty Pasha and the High Commissioner watch each other suspiciously, without love or hope or policy.

"WHAT DO WE GET OUT OF IT?"

For what are we still occupying Egypt? Perhaps before the war were there because we were afraid of some other Power; to protect the Canal in war. But now, after the war, we are no longer agraid, and submarines have taught us that the Mediterranean is a death-trap which we should not use in war. We need safe open seas, a safe Indian Ocean. Massawa of Obok is more dangerous than Cairo.

The great change is that we are no longer afraid. Nor Germany, nor France, nor Italy can make our flesh creep. We do not want, to keep them out of Egypt. Indeed, a prosperous Egypt, disciplined and efficient under some Fascist guidance, might provide a better market for our trade. Our trade has no benefit from our occupation of Egypt; indeed, it has to pay for the army of occupation and for the High Commissioner himself.

For reasons for economy we have left Irak and should leave Palestine if it cost us a penny. Public opinion will not long tolerate the futile and costly occupation of Egypt. "What do we get out of it?" will be asked with insistence.

The Soudan we can continue to protect, even if we cease to protect Egypt. That future could be easily arranged with Egypt, or with any other interested Power. The Suez Canal we hold so long as we hold the sea. But definite possession of Sinai and the ten Kilometre strip to the west could be arranged; one can see the arrangement. We require this bird in the hand for our Palestine base. The Palestine railway through Sinai belongs to Palestine, and should start from Port Fuad and avoid frontiers. In some twenty years the Canal Concession expires. The present Canal company does well by its shareholders, even better by the vast army of minor French officials, but they fleece our seaborne trade through the Canal like any medieval baron on the Rhine.

A CHANCE FOR MUSSOLINI.

If it be said that we should remain in Cairo for the protection of foreign capital. let us admit frankly that that capital (not most of it British) would be quite as secure if that protection were afforded by those so efficient Fascists who have done such wonders in Italy. We were too neutral, too Victorian, too full of out-of-date ideals, and Egypt was never so prosperous as during the 700 years when she was the granary of Rome.

We no longer want to swallow Egypt. One cannot chage one's mind each year. and since the assassinations we no longer yearn for union. But if the war has changed our interests and attitude, it has also created an ambitious Italy. They have woken up to find how small is now the Empire of Rome. Historically they are worthy of more; at least they want more. Malta and Tunis, Albania and Rhodes, Abyssinia and the Yemen, the derelict parts of Asia Minor. All belonged to ancient Rome, and so did Egypt. For the delight of once again protecting Egypt Signor Mussolini would give much.

One can see that it would not be difficult to come to terms. England, tired of protecting, Italy ambitious to protect, and Egypt tired of Englishmen. For such a settlement it is probable that Rome would sacrifice Erythraea, so that we could round off the Soudan and eliminate a submarine base from our Indian Ocean.

EGYPT PREFERS ENGLAND.

But Egyptian statesmen tell me that they prefer British to Italian protection. This may be natural politeness of the Orient; or the security given by the British Fleet may be felt to be of better quality; or there may be other reasons. One Pasha told me that sooner than accept Italian protection they would fight; but this was probably an exaggeration. France was not a more pleasing alternative. I could not have imagined how much comparative popularity we enjoy to-day in the Levant. We are also becoming popular at Angora.

Why should we continue to protect Egypt from somebody else? If we are to guarantee the territorial integrity of Egypt and risk wars for the sake of the Egyptians, it would seem to be only fair to get paid for it to get some sort of assistance. We protect Australia, and Australia's danger is not so great as is Egypt's. In return, Australia pays towards the Navy, places contract in England, and gives us a trade preference. Also they are our flesh and blood. The other Dominions do likewise on a smaller scale. If Egypt wants us to ensure her external peace, let her say so and show it. The insurance is worth paying for, and must be paid for. Three million pounds a year would not be too much to ask for the service rendered, not by the Army, which could quite well leave Cairo, nor even by the Fleet, but by belonging to that League whose decisions cannot be disputed.

WHY THE CHINESE HATE THE BRITISH.

A CHINESE EXPLANATION.

The "China Courier" of Shanghai writes:—

Whether the Hankow incident will or will not prove a blessing in disguise to British interests in China will in no small measure be dependent upon the attitude of mind which the British Government and people will adopt towards the settlement of outstanding Sino-British problems. The crux of the whole situation lies in whether or not Great Britain continues to believe that the bunboat policy is still applicable to China of to-day as it had been used with striking effect in the middle of the 19th century. Judging by the verbal assurances given by Sir Miles Lampson as well as by the lengthy memorandum submitted to the Protocal Powers by the British Charge d'Affairs, Great Britain has definitely pledged herself to take no part in any scheme of international intervention in China's domestic affairs, and indirectly it may be taken to signify the abandonment of all fresh attempts to pursue the gunboat policy in China. However, the Hankow incident has created a crop of criticisms which, if not digested with an impartial mind, are liable to mislead John Bull to decide upon measures that might so strain Sino-British relations as to make him a real victim of what is at present a mere nightmare, the doom of British trade interests in China.

BRITISHERS' INSULAR ATTITUDE.

As has been pointed out more than once in these columns the Chinese bear no racial hatred against the British people. It is true that no student of the diplomatic history of Great Britain could fail to be impressed with the fact that in the past wars with which Great Britain has been identified as a partner she has displayed a wonderful ability of aligning herself on the side that would come out on the top with the spoils of conquest in which she would share liberally. But the British as a race have characteristic good traits which commend themselves to Chinese appreciation. The general reputation of British traders in China has been on a high plane. Their insular habits have unfortunately made them assume an attitude of aloofness that constitutes a real social barrier which may have flattered their pride of racial superiority but has seriously handicapped them in arriving at a right understanding of Chinese psychology. All of this has not a little to do with apparent British resentment against the so-called anti-British activities of students and workers should all be interpreted as a part of the national campaign against British imperialism. The point not to be overlooked is to seek a frank reply to the question: What is British imperialism. Is it pure moonshine? The Chinese definition is the series of concessions rung from China after she has suffered military and diplomatic defeats, concessions which impair her sovereign rights and jeopardise her intensive efforts to bring her relations in line with the foreign countries on a true basis of equity and equality. The rushing of more worships to Chinese waters is of course intended by the British Government to give a sense of greater security to British residents in the Yangtze region; but on the other hand the continuous sight of British warships patrolling on the Yangtze river is taken in certain quarters to mean the British assumption that the Chinese authorities are incapable of giving British national adequate protection. And when these ships are to be further increased, the occasion not unnaturally gives rise to rumours of a possible new trial of the gunboat policy.

THE ACID TEST.

The attitude which the British foreign office now assumes and will assume towards the Nationalist Government has much to do with the prospects of the satisfactory outcome of the negotiations over the Hankow affair. The exodus of British women and children followed by their American cousins has presumably produced a dramatic effect calculated to raise false alarms over the alleged inability of the Chinese authorities at Wuhan to accord to foreigners including in particular the British the needed protection. The acid test comes when the Government is faced with the task of suppressing mob violence. So different is the situation to-day as compared with that of 1900, when the idea of ridding China of all aggressive foreigners, strongly appealed to the Empress Dowager, that no Chinese military commander, however ignorant in other respects, will neglect his duty to suppress an imruly mob, especially when in doing so he will save from danger the foreigners who look to him for protection. In this respect we may say the Nationalist Government at Wuhan is on probation, and there is no room for doubting its being equal to the burden which it is abruptly called upon to shoulder. But in England there are still a number of die-hards who have not forgotten the docile submission of the China of their days to the demonstration of force. They still recommend a remedy a thousand times worse than the disease itself, and loathe to give credit to the Nationalist Government for entering into negotiations with the British Consular authorities at the psychological moment to take over the control of the British Concession at Hankow from a small body of British police, volunteers and marines, obviously incapable of coping with the difficult task before them unless force is resorted to on a scale which would virtually duplicate the May 30th Affair, the Hankow and Shameen incidents of 1925 and the more recent Wanhsien tragedy. These indiscreet critics who boast of their long sojourn in China would welcome international intervention with a new line-up consisting of Great Britain, America and Japan. It is our belief that such a combination is no longer possible because the foreigners are after all primarily in China for trade, and convincing evidence is not lacking that the Chinese authorities are capable of affording them a full measure of protection such as they could not expect from their own military and naval defensive forces without the risk of precipitating incidents which would so antagonise the Chinese people that the protection will indeed be very dearly bought at the expense of forfeiting Chinese goodwill in a manner making its recovery exceedingly difficult if not absolutely impossible.

MILITARY DEMONSTRATION IN CHINA.

BRITISH LABOUR MOVEMENT'S PROTEST.

A meeting of the members of the National Joint Council, representing the General Council of the T.U.C., the National Executive of the Labour Party and the Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party, was held at Eccleston-square in mail week to consider the Chinese situation.

It was decided to send a deputation, consisting of Messrs. George Hicks, chairman, Walter Citrine, C. T. Cramp and George Lansbury, M.P., to wait on Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, to place before him the views of the Labour Movement and to elicit information from him on certain points.

The deputation was received at the Foreign Office at 2.45, and introduced to the Foreign Secretary by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. At the conclusion of the conversations with Sir A. Chamberlains, the deputation returned to Eccleston-square, to report to the other members of the National Joint Council.

THE RESOLUTION.

At this meeting the National Joint Council decided to communicate by telegraph the terms of the following resolutions to Mr. Chen Yu-jen:—

"The Labour Movement deplores the flaunted military demonstration against the Canton Government, as the effect may be to stir up the spirit of panic and aggression on both sides and make inevitable the very misfortunes which it pretends to prevent; this demonstration is moreover, likely tothwart the policy of negotiation and amicable settlement on the basis of a frank recognition of Chinese national self-government, which our Foreign Office was apearing to pursue, and tends to set that policy aside for one of threat and defiance.

"The Labour Movement, therefore, calls for a patient and honest pursuit of peaceful negotiations with China, free from the menace of armed force, for the ultimate abrogation of treaties that have now no right to be enforced, and for amicable arrangements for the immediate winding up of conditions that depend directly or indirectly upon the existence of these treaties.

"The British Labour Movement, further, sends to the Chinese workers its most sincere sympathies and support in their attempts to improve their economic conditions, and it hopes that, by a firm but peaceful policy of negotiation, they will guide their country through its present difficulties and dangers, establish it amongst the self-governing nations of the world, and make treaties of their own free will which will be for the benefit and dignity of their people."

COVERING MESSAGE.

The following covering message accompanied the resolution:—

"The representatives of the Labour Movement on both its industrial and political sides have passed to-day the accompanying resolution, by which you will see that we will do everything we can to procure such a settlement as will place China on a footing of national independence in the fullest meaning of the term, and we are confident that you will do everything possible to negotiate a settlement and prevent any incidents that will give an excuse for the use of military force."

The National Joint Council has received an inquiry from the New Zealand Labour Party regarding the Chinese crisis, and has decided to communicate to the leaders of the Australian and New Zealand Labour Parties a copy of the telegram to Mr. Chen setting out the considered policy of British Labour.

MANIFESTO BY I. L. P.

"WITHDRAW ALL ARMED FORCES FROM CHINA."

The Independent Labour Party issued a manifesto in mail week pointing out that the present military preparations involve a grave danger of war. It urges instead a "just policy towards China."

The British Government, it says, should:—

"Declare publicly that it recognises the full independence and sovereignty of China;

"Recognise that the enjoyment of extra-territorial rights and the occupation of the Concession areas in the Treaty Ports are incompatible with such independence and sovereignity, and make clear that we are prepared to forego them at once.

"Enter into full and equal negotiations with the Nationalist Government, and (in order to demonstrate the sincerity of its new attitude)—

"Withdraw all military and naval forces from Chinese territories and waters."

The I.L.P. warns the British Government that should hostilities occur, hundreds of thousands of British Socialists will resolutely and actively resist the prosecution of war. Our sympathies will definitely be with the Chinese people in their struggle for freedom.

The manifesto further urges the calling of a National Labour Convention to oppose war, and if needs be to plan industrial action to stop it.

It appeals to the Chinese comrades to prevent any actions likely to lead to war.

LEAGUE AGAINST OPPRESSION IN COLONIES.

MAHATMA WISHES CONGRESS SUCCESS

The following messages were forwarded among others from India writes Mr. Jhabvala to the Congress of the above League held at Brussels on Thursday (the 10th instant):—

"In view of the extraordinary difficulties that Indian political organizations encounter at the hands of the British Government whenever they attempt to get into touch with other than British Government and other organizations, we were somewhat doubtful whether it would be possible for the Indian National Congress, which is the only political body representative of the whole people, to take part in the Congress in Brussels. It, therefore gives us very special pleasure to announce that that highly important organization has appointed as its delegate Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru one of the most well-known and most representative of the Indian leaders, who is recognised by all parties and sections. We have no doubt that the Congress Peoples will extend a special ovation to him as to the Chinese delegates, for it is on these two countries that the whole of Asia and Africa ultimately depend for their final national emancipation. At this decisive stage in Asia's struggle we hope that the voice of India will be clearly heard and that the representative of the Indian people will bring a stirring message of courage, hope and solidarity to the other victims of imperialism."

MAHATMAJI WISHES CONGRESS SUCCESS.

In reply to our invitation to the great Indian leader, Mahatma Gandhi to attend the Congress in Brussels, we have received the following reply which we have pleasure in quoting in full:—"I thank you for your letter conveying an invitation to the Indian National Congress against Colonial Oppression in Brussels. I am sorry to say that I shall be unable to attend it. I however, wish all success to its deliberations."

BOBBED HAIR.

THE KING'S WAR WITH THE SHINGLE

Many observers may have wondered, at a time when the younger royal ladies of so many countries, such as Spain and Rumania, have bobbed or shingled hair, that none of our own princesses have fallen to the fashion. Everyone in Court quarters knows the reason, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". It is the King's strong prejudice against short hair for women. While the Queen merely thinks the fashion ugly and recognises the practical advantage, the King's feelings are so strong on the matter that he refuses to sanction any of the ladies attached to the Court appearing with shorn locks.

No exceptions are made from the rule. Only the other day a certain notable lady on her appointment as lady-in-waiting to the Queen thought to smarten herself up for her royal duties by having her hair shingled. As soon as she appeared at Court, however, it was intimated to her that she must at once let her hair grow, and while that was happening employ some art of hairdresser to hide the fact of her unwisdom. Other ladies of the Court have had to wear "switches" to provide the necessary length of hair. Although, of course, there is no official ruling in the matter, it is noticeable that most of both Princess Mary's and the Duchess of York's intimate friends wear their hair long in deference to the King's wishes. In these days when dresses are so much alike, and princesses or working girls all wear simple garments, at least during the daytime, long hair instead of magnificence of attire is one of the few distinctive signs of being at Court.

The news of a fatal accident in a tunnel which is being bored by Kangra Valley Railway has reached at Rathankot as a result of which one labourer was killed and three seriously injured. It is stated that a gang of Gharwalis was working when the rock burst overhead.—A. P.

Permission to withdraw the case against 25 Mahomedans of Rawalpindi who were charged with alleged offence of throwing stones at a Sikh procession on 18th January last was given by the Additional District Magistrate, Rawalpindi. Consequently all the accused were discharged.—A. P.

NEW FINANCE MEMBER.

C. P. MINISTER'S DILEMMA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
NAGPUR CITY, Feb. 11.

In its issue of the 3rd instant, the 'Hitavada' has published the news that Mr. A. E. Nelson, the Chief Secretary to the C.P. Government, on his return back from leave, will be appointed as Finance Member in place of the Hon. Mr. J. T. Marten who is intending to proceed on four months' leave at the end of the next month. It is a happy sign of the times that such veteran bureaucrats as Mr. Nelson should have realised the significance of the formation of ministry in these provinces at long last and should have changed their minds of not returning back to India. It is worth nothing that it was Mr. Nelson who on the very floor of the C.P. Council had the audacity of calling in question the policy and programme of the then constituted Swaraj Party and their refusal to accept the Ministerships was looked upon as "shameless effrontery" to quote Mr. Nelson's exact words. It is happy coincidence that Mr. E. Raghvendra Rao, (now Hon Mr. Rao) as deputy leader of the Swaraj Party in the C. P. Council, strongly condemned the use of such unparliamentary expressions on the part of the officials and after a very interesting tussle between the Chief Secretary and the Swarajists Mr. Nelson had to withdraw the expression and express his regret for having used it. It is very difficult to ascertain the feelings of Mr. Nelson to find in Mr. Rao the prospective member in the Governor's Cabinet and let us hope that Mr. Rao's association will induce in Mr. Nelson the necessary chivalrous spirit and respect the change that has overcome Mr. Rao and men of his party. From the point of view of the Province it must be said that the return of Mr. Nelson will be hailed with joy and his elevation to the post of the Finance Member will go a great deal to infuse necessary patience among his countrymen to remain at their posts to enable Sir Montagu Butler to introduce a new era in the political life of the province.

DILEMMA BEFORE THE NEW MINISTER.

The visit of Mahatma Gandhi and the long interview the Hon. Mr. Rao, the Minister of Education, had with him has created much speculation as to how the new Minister will be able t solve adequately the most pressing problem of making these provinces 'dry' at the earliest possible date. Mahatma Gandhi discussed the Excise question with the Minister and Hon. Mr. Rao has been confronted with a new and perplexing problem of meeting the demands for the spread of education and at the same time reducing the revenue from the Excise. The Minister has been much pressed by certain high officials of the Nagpur University to make an adequate provision in the next Budget for a substantial grant to the University and pay as little need to other subjects of the nation-building departments. It is very probable that the new Minister will in all probability try take up the question of gradual prohibition of liquor first and thus stick to the declared policy of the Government under the short-lived regime of Sir Shankorrao Chitnavis as Minister of Excise, a few years back. It is to be hoped that the new Minister will emerge successfully out of the perplexing situation that awaits his immediate solution.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND MR. SAKLATWALA.

The visits of these two towering personalities have gone a great deal in rousing the otherwise dormant life of the City and though Mahatma Gandhi in his speech in the Chitnavis Park gave nothing new except his programme of Khaddar, it is really creditable that his brilliant performance at oratory and his masterly exposition of the Imperialism the Indian Communist Member of the Parliament has given a new thought to the politically-minded people and the constructive suggestions which he placed before Mahatmaji in his incomplete interview, have been much appreciated and it will be very much conducive to the national growth of the country if Mr. Saklatwala gets an opportunity to address the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi and consults the great leaders.

NAGPUR MUNICIPALITY.

GOVT. NEEDLESS INTERVENTION.

(From Our Corresdondent.)
NAGPUR, Feb. 10.

At the last general meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee a heated discussion arose out of publication of a Government notification to the effect that no text, prize or literary book be used except those which are sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction. The Committee unanimously resolved that the Municipal Committee pays for its own education and it must have full right to decide as to the text books, etc., to be taught in their Municipal Schools. Another item which created a keen debate was the resolution of Mr. Hiralal which pressed the reduction of taxes on cloth Rs. 4 to 2. Mr. Parakh opposed the motion on the ground that the reduction will involve in reducing the income of the committee. When put to the vote the resolution was carried by a majority of 7 votes

The Legal Secretary to Government notifies that the Budget Session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council will commence in the Council Chamber at Nagpur on Thursday, the 3rd March, 1927.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

The following have been appointed as members on Public Accounts for the financial year 1926-27:—Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Marten, (Chairman), the Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Mr. H. C. Gowan Rao Bahadur N.K. Kelkar, Thakur Chhedilal and Messrs. Syed Yasin, K. P. Pande, D. K. Mehta, M. P. Kolhe. The Under Secretary to Government Finance Department will act as Secretary to the Committee.

Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit has been appointed as the representative of the Nagpur University at the forthcoming meeting of the Inter-University Board, India. On the recommendation of the Court, the Executive Council agreed to change the nomeclature of the degree of "L. T. to that of 'B. T.'"

KHADI EXHIBITION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Before I give out my reasons for not holding the Khadi Exhibition in Bombay, I make myself clear that I am an out and out Khaddarite, and also one of the believers that without Khadi, India cannot be freed from the clutches of the bureaucracy. I may be wrong in my views from the stand point of anti-Khaddarites and my Responsivist friends in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

On the day when the resolution granting Rs. 5,000/ was discussed by our Committee, I was one of those who abstained from voting on this resolution after giving my reasons but, fortunately or unfortunately, the reporters of the Presses were not present.

Now to speak frankly, I am really against holding such an Exhibition in Bombay as I may say from my past experience, that no good purpose will be served by having such an Exhibition. To my great luck I had the opportunities of conducting two Khadi Exhibitions in Bombay. One at Rambaug, organised by Atiya Begum under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the other in Madhav Baug, under the auspices of the Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps. In the first Exhibition Rashtriya Stree Sabha, after defraying all the expenses, set aside Rs. 6,000/ to their credit and in the second Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps built up their own fund of Rs. 2,500/ out of that Exhibition but at what cost. Certainly the dealers had to enhance their rates automatically, taking into consideration the stall rent, electric energy consumed, and some, incidental charges they had to incur for bringing their materials to the Exhibition space. in fact making the Khadi dearer than cheaper. Now I would like to know from my friends, the utility of holding such an Exhibition and spending Rs. 5,000/ at a stretch. No doubt a propaganda for the cause of Khaddar is very essential and which can be best achieved by (1) holding weekly Khadi Bazar in the "Congress House" compound, and at different centres in the city of Bombay as was done two years back by our staunch supporter of Khadi, Sjt. Burjorji Framji Bharucha, and to a great extent such weekly Bazars proved a succesi than. Mr. second suggestion is to hawk Khadi by forming batches of earnest workers every Sunday or even twice or thrice a week from door to door. This also proved successful when Sjts. R. S. Padbidre, R. N. Bapasola with some Saraswathi Swarajya Sabha volunteers used to hawk Khadi in the locality of Girgaum. We had a very good response from the public then. In my humble opinion if the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee still adopts my above suggestions I feel confident that we make the best use of Rs. 5,000/ for the whole year long and effect more sales of Khadi than spending the whole amount in a month's time. Side by side the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee may open a permanent Museum in the Central Hall of the Congress building for varieties of hand-spun and hand woves Khaddar and purely Swadeshi articles, from different parts of India and request the manufacturers and the dealers to send their articles as exhibits for such a Museum.

The above suggestions if put into force will provide ample work for the staff of the B. P. C. C. and forward the cause of Khadi and Swadeshi articles within the amount sanctioned by the B. P. C. C. for holding a Khadi Exhibition. Not only that but a kind of permanent Museum will be kept before the eyes of the Bombay public and also the moffusil visitors.

In conclusion I feel sure that Mahatmaji will prefer to have Weekly Bazars and Khaddar Hawking than to have a temporary Exhibition which may vanish from the eyes of the Public in a short time.—Yours, etc.

K. B. SANZGIRI.

HOSPITAL FUND PROCESSION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is in no spirit of a carping critic, nor in that of a sad and surly misanthrope that I beg to offer the following few remarks on the procession taken out by the students of the Medical College in aid of the Wilson Hospital Fund the other day. I closely followed it just to watch if all the noise and foolery were worth anything even by way of a holiday joke. The young men and women attempted to acquit themselves creditably, but all their buffoonery and clamour fell on flat ears because the whole show wearing as it did a Western garb failed to catch the imagination of the shrewd Bombayite who is, above all, an Easterner still. In a circus or on a cinema stage it may be catching to parade like a clown with a bauble but in the open street to fool so in a cause of charity needs the corresponding responsive spirit of joviality on the part of such sightseers which our people have not and honourably not. It was only a few shallow-minded among us that turned out to peep from their windows to have a look at the tom-foolery, for when it came to paying for these clownish pranks most turned their backs. Even those that drove in motors refused to fling a penny while those unfortunates who happened to drive in tram-cars were compelled as if to submit to a whining plaint for an anna.

I do not suggest for a moment that the medicos are to be blamed. I suggest that the promoters of this show that was not fit for all the trouble taken ought to have thought that hospitals are not built from annas begged in the street but collections from the rich, the moneyed whose cheques they must have failed to secure obviously. They should have also known that loyalty to Sir Leslie Wilson could not be stimulated in the masses by such parades associating his name with a philanthropy cherished at the cost of the poor people.—Yours, etc.

S. H. JHABVALA.

SOLICITORS' BILLS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to read in "Truth" of October 6th 1926, three Editor's Notes in the "Entre Nous" at page 580 column 2, the first of which complains that the annual outings of the Incorporated Law Society in England does not generally furnish as much information to the public as those of some other professions, but notes with satisfaction the action of a well known London solicitor Mr. E. A. Bell at one of such outings, who entertained his professional brethren by reading a paper, one of the suggestions contained in which was that solicitors' detailed bill of costs should be replaced by lump sum fees. And in the second note is given an illustration relied upon by Mr. Bell in support of his suggestion. He says: "If you compare a washerwoman's bill with a solicitor's, logic is all in favour of the washer-woman: She does not give particulars of the soap and water used, or the length or breadth of the clothes on which she exercises her craft. There may be washing of dirty linen, but no details are given. The following particulars of a bill of costs seem to ask for further publicity:—'It is on record that an item appeared in a bill of costs' Attending you, finding you 'were dead' (charges not stated) The next item was 'Attending widow, advising her as to her conduct de futuro'". And in the third note, the editor draws further attention to the fact that Mr. Bell introduced to the Law Society a case mentioned in "Truth" in which the bill of costs first delivered "without details" at £427.0s. 6d., and then supplemented with details including the solicitor's "war bonus" of 33 1/3 per cent was taxed down to £290.7s. The Editor adds that he agrees with Mr. Bell, that it is time that the "War Bonus" disappeared.

It seems to me to be a matter of very great importance both to litigants and solicitors in this country, and even in England that these notes and the assumptions made in them by Mr. Bell, and adopted by the Editor of "Truth" should not pass unchallenged, and I may be permitted to offer a few observaous on this story.

In the first place I would point out that on taxation the item "Attending widow advising her as to her conduct de "futuro," would certainly have been disallowed, if the Taxing Master knew his business. The solicitor making that charge would further be liable to have his conduct reported to the Judges for disciplinary action, and, in a certain view I set forth below, he would be further liable to a Criminal prosecution for attempting to obtain money by false pretences in England, for what is called 'Cheating' in India.

It seems to one, therefore, that the point of Mr. Bell is pointless and such a story coming from Mr. Bell and appearing in "Truth" and in all seriousness, merely to support the point which he wished to make, appears to be quite surprising. So far as we in this country are concerned, no solicitor is known to have ever entered such an item in his bill of costs, and if that has been done in England, the fact would point to another moral.

My meaning is this. Although the provisions of law on the subject will be found couched in language somewhat bewildering to laymen both in England and in India, in plain English, the rule is this:—No one has a right to thrust his services upon another, the liability for payment for such services arises for the first time, if at all, on your accepting, by word or deed, the benefit (which must be proved to be a thing of value) of such services. In the instance cited, there is nothing to show that the widow either requested the solicitor to give her any advice. Clearly, the solicitor calls upon the widow without any prior request on her part express or implied; and finding that his client is dead, instead of consoling her on her loss, undertakes upon himself to talk to her on business, and what is worse, he proceeds to advise her as to what her future action should be, instead of saying a word in the way of consolation on the bereavement. Surely, it cannot be suggested that under English Law, any lawyer would ever think of advising his client that such a charge is valid and must be paid for; on the contrary, the solicitor would come in trouble for his pains.

Then again, I have said that the solicitor would be liable to a prosecution for attempting to obtain money by false pretences. If the Court takes the view, which it may possibly take, viz. that the solicitor in entering the item as a matter of fact represented to the client, that the law allows him to make such a charge, and if further the court comes to the conclusion (as to which it would feel no difficulty) that the solicitor knew or ought to have known the law viz. that he was not entitled to such a charge, then it would not be surprising if the court at least warns and discharges him for attempting to obtain money by false pretences. Surely, the law is much shrewder that Mr. Bell appears to think, or would have his hearers believe.

The real point however is this. If in England the education and training of solicitors is not such, as to make the making of such a charge humanly impossible, then it would be clear that the line of reform lies in another direction. This does not however prevent me from saying that I heartily endorse Mr. Bell and the Editor's suggestion that it is time that the "War bonus" of 33 1/3 per cent. disappeared in England as well as in India.

Further as to the Bill for £427 which was taxed down to £290, the bare statement of that fact is likely to mislead the public as to its rights and remedies:

(a) when a solicitor makes a demand for the amount of his Bill without giving details and (b) when details are given, but the client thinks the bill to be exorbitant.

It may not be generally known that a solicitor is not in law entitled to demand the amount of his bill without giving details; and that, if a client feels that the bill is exorbitant, he has the right to call upon the solicitor to get his bill taxed. The client would then be in the happy position of the client in the example quoted in "Truth" on finding that he has saved nearly a third of the amount claimed. But even after this, something remains to the told. There is a rule which enacts that where the Taxing Master taxes off more than one sixth of any bill lodged for taxation, it is the solicitor who has to pay the costs of the taxation; if however the matter is contentious and the opposite party has been ordered to pay the costs, then this rule does not apply.

The instance quoted in "Truth" does not state which of these two kinds of taxation the bill quoted was submitted to; but I may be permitted to add that, in my humble opinion, the sooner the rule is made uniform and on one-sixth being taxed off, the solicitor is made to bear the costs of taxation in all cases, the better it would be for both.—Yours etc.,

M. L. M.

MUSLIMS AND GOVERNMENT PLEADERS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—We regret to note that so far as we understand there is not a single Mussalman Pleader as a Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor throughout the Presidency. A generation before, there were no Mussalman Pleaders in mofussil. But, now-a-days, there is hardly a district wherein there is not one or more. Some of them are quite Senior Pleaders and as qualified and as competent as their Hindu brethren. Government also have of late declared 50 per cent. appointments to the backward classes, among whom Mussalmans form the principal section. But that apart, throughout the length and breadth of India, when we speak of two main communities, we speak of Hindus and Muslims. Thus, Muslims deserve a prior claim and a preferential treatment among all the minorities of India. Nevertheless, in spite of the benevolent intentions of Government, as embodied in the above Resolution of 50 per cent. appointments, we regret to find the Heads of Departments not acting up to the spirit of the abovesaid Government orders. As a result thereof, we find that not a single Mussalman Pleader has as yet found a place in the cadre of Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors. Lastly, a notable omission occurred at Ahmedabad, a place next only to Bombay in importance. There was a vacancy of the Government Pleader for which a duly qualified and fully competent Mussalman Pleader stood a candidate. But somehow his claims have been passed over. So far that notwithstanding there having been about 150 pleaders practising in the courts at Amedabad, the Government Pleader of Kaira District had to be imported into Ahmedabad. Now, on account of this transfer, a similar vacancy has occurred in Kaira District—the District and Sessions Court being at Nadiad in that District. We learn that, as at Ahmedabad, at Nadiad also, there is a Senior Mussalman Pleader who has stood a candidate for the vacancy. It remains, therefore, to be seen whether the officers of Kaira District rise up to the occasion or not. If they fail in their duty to the Muslims in not acting upon the abovesaid benevolent Circular of Government, we hope the higher officers of the Bombay Secretariat will be pleased to correct the error of their subordinates. Will Muslim Members of the Council also move in the matter and interpellate Government on this question, before the next sessions of the Council in this very month?—Yours, etc.,

J. R. GANDHI.

Nadiad, Feb. 8.

DR. K. J. KABRAJI.

Dr. Kaikushro Jehangir Kabraji, M.Sc., Ph.D., London, who has been appointed to the Imperial Meteorological Department, left for Simla last week. The young scientist who has passed the highest degree in England with distinction was educated at St. Vincent's school, Poona, from where he passed out into St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Here he took his B.A. degree with Hons. Putting in two terms in the Indian Institution of Science, in the physic chemistry class, he passed his B.Sc. in 1909. Thus he is a double graduate with Hons. of the Bombay University. Dr. Kabraji was appointed Demonstrator in physics in the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Subsequently he went to Europe where he studied for six years. He was a member of the University College, London, where he was engaged on research in crystal structure under Sir William Boogg who inaugurated instruction in this science in England. Next Dr. Kabraji obtained his M.Sc., in 1924, Ph.D., in science in 1926, both of the London University. Having toured the Lake districts in England, he visited the scientific institutions in Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy. As an active member of the European Relief and University Committee and of the Imperial War Relief Fund which maintained University life in the countries ruined by the war and on behalf of philanthropic bodies he visited the science institutions of Germany and Austria. The reports sent in by Dr. Kabraji were appreciated and he personally helped to collect funds. He was appointed a delegate for India on several societies in England. Dr. Kabraji lectured in London on behalf of the League of Nations and in the interest of India and Indian literature. Soon after his return home he read a paper at the Science Congress at Lahore. Dr. Kabraji is the oldest son of Mr. J. K. Kabraji retired, I.C.S., and now engaged on bringing out a Gujarati edition based on Dr. Ketkar's Marathi Encyclopaedia.

Messrs. Stack and Leete will leave Karachi in their Moth aeroplanes early on Tuesday morning (15th instant) for Lahore where they will arrive on the 17th. They will leave Lahore on the 19th for Delhi.—A. P.

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BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

II.

Sir,—In my previous letter I showed how under the budgeted income and expenditure for the year 1926-27 of the Committee the investment on the estate is not bringing any fair return, how the expenditure is distributed unequally and how the constructive side of the Congress programme is ignored. A perusal of the accounts of the previous years would show that there has been a gradual decline not only in the accumulated funds of the Committee but also in the actual income. On the expenditure side the three educational institutions run by the Committee have been closed and the grants to the District Committees dropped. The educational institutions have perhaps had the fate of similar institutions in other parts of India. The discontinuance of the grants to the Committees has led to the inactivity of almost all the Committees except two or three. These Committees do, however, keep busy to manipulate the elections to the Provincial Congress Committee every year so as to send certain fortunate individuals to the All-India Congress Committee.

I give below some more interesting figures which will show the disparity between the total disbursements for which an office is maintained, the cost of the office and the amount spent on general propaganda:—

Year.	Total Disbursements. Rs. a. p.
1921-22 ..	88,093 1 8
1922-23 ..	1,16,596 6 8
1923-24 ..	1,20,491 13 0
1924-25 ..	50,201 0 11
1925-26 ..	21,520 11 3
1926-27 ..	15,100 0 0

Year.	Office. Rs. a. p.
1921-22 ..	11,734 7 11
1922-23 ..	10,584 8 3
1923-24 ..	9,692 9 6
1924-25 ..	7,998 9 0
1925-26 ..	6,683 7 3
1926-27 ..	6,585 0 0

Year.	Propaganda. Rs. a. p.
1921-22 ..	27,851 4 2
1922-23 ..	8,368 7 3
1923-24 ..	4,078 14 9
1924-25 ..	2,752 9 6
1925-26 ..	1,264 8 3
1926-27 ..	1,200 0 0

Note:—From 1924-25 the Congress office is not paying any rent unlike previous years. If that were included the maintenance of the office will have to be increased by at least Rs. 2,000 every year.

The above figures tell their own tale. It behoves the present Committee to seriously consider whether the income side of the finances should not be looked into and whether the expenditure on the maintenance of an office, which is being run honorarily in almost all other parts of the country, cannot at least be brought to a figure consistent with the income of the Committee. If the present state of affairs continue for two or three years more, the Bombay public will find that those who were sent as their representatives on the Provincial Congress Committee in successive years, have spent all the hard-earned money of the year 1921 and that if they should have a Congress organisation worth the name and prestige of the city they will have to again pay from their purse. Will they consider the matter before such a contingency arises?—Yours, etc.,

A CONGRESSMAN.

P.S.—The percentage of return on the investment or the estate has been printed by you in my first letter as 13.29. It is an error and ought to be 13.29 per cent.

LIFE, LOVE, AND WOMAN.

TONGUE THAT CAN KILL A MAN.

"The time may not be far off when we shall have to offer rewards to cultured women who can bear children normally. They deserve to be rewarded, for considering the distractions of modern life, they make a greater sacrifice than their grandmothers did."

This view was expressed by Dr. Bernard Hollander, speaking on "The Female Mind," before the Ethological Society last night, says The West Minster Gazette. He went on to make a series of interesting contrasts between man and woman.

"Ordinarily, men are combative, women submissive. Man rules by commands, the woman by love. Man makes a better surgeon; woman a better nurse.

"It has been remarked that though a woman's tongue is only three inches long, she can, when bad tempered, kill with it a man six feet high.

SINS AND FAULTS.

"A woman will sometimes confess her sins, but rarely admit her faults. A man may acknowledge that he was in the wrong; a woman only that she was mistaken—and we forgive her.

"Women are good keepers of their own secrets (especially of their age), but rarely of the secrets of others. It is easier for a woman to defend her virtue against man than her reputation against women.

"A man in love is in a hurry. He rushes through all the consecutive phases of emotion as if he wanted to have done with them. Woman wants to linger on each step. Man loves little and often; woman much and rarely. So long as woman loves, she loves continuously, but man has lucid intervals.

"Middle-aged spinsters and women whose marriage proved a failure talk a great deal about women's rights. Marriage with the right man or woman is a harbour in the tempest; with the wrong one, a tempest in the harbour."

MATHERAN RAILWAY.

SAD PLIGHT OF EMPLOYEES,

On behalf of the Railway employees of the Mathern Railway, Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon. Secretary of the Railway Workmen's Union who has received numerous complaints from workmen of that Railway, desires to place the following facts before the Management of the Matheran Railway and other authorities concerned

Among numerous employees of the Railway Workshops there are several who are helping in running the Matheran Railway Company. The workmen have numerous grievances of their own, which are required to be immediately redressed.

Unfortunately there is no Union of the men existing and therefore these grievances are not brought to light nor are they remedied even though the Management are perfectly aware of bad conditions from which the men are suffering.

(1) The employees on this Railway are paid monthly. The payment is made not at the end of the same month nor by the middle even of the next month, but almost at the end of the next month. This situation has grown worse, since the last three months over, wages for November were paid in the month of January 1927. Even though today is February 15th almost the employees have not received their payment for December 1926 and January 1927. Again the mere pittence on which those poor workers are compelled to live on average from Rs. 30 ownards, the highest maximum being Rs. 50 for skilled workers. If even these wages are not paid in time it might be very well imagined what would be the fate of the workers and their family at the end of the month.

(2) As the workers have to starve in this manner, they have naturally to borrow money from the proverbial Tribe of Money lenders, the Pathans who charge interest at annas 4 per rupee per month. This system has brought disastrous ruin upon the poor workers.

If some bold outspoken man submits these complaints before the authorities h is either dismissed or threatened with discharge.

In the interest of the poor workers, it is highly desirable that management should immediately look into the present conditions and before the matter reaches crisis, effective remedies should be adopted.

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ADEN NOTES.

TRANSFER TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ADEN, Feb. 6.

Rumour is afloat in Aden that the place is about to be transferred to the Colonial Government, but I have no recollection of having ever seen any discussion in either a European or Indian paper. The public of Aden are strongly opposed to such a proposal, if one at all is in the embryo. We foresee a great disaster to the trade and commerce of Aden, should Aden be handed over to the Colonial Government. We have got an example in Somaliland and Kenya and hope Aden will get into a similar muddle.

AWAKENING AMONGST THE ARABS.

Certain old residents of Aden have started a library and reading room under the title of "Nadi-el-Elmiyah," i.e. the Harbinger of Learning. The name and the scheme are very interesting ones, but the Arabs of this place should keep the prestige of the Muslims by making the scheme a success. Who does not know in Aden that the only element which lacks in the blood of Adenit is co-operation. If this new institution would get the required help from the Muslims of the place, there is no reason why it should not attain the aim for which it has been brought into existence. It is also proposed by the founders of this Library, to start an Arabic newspaper and publish news of the place and correspondence from all parts of Arabia. This is a very ambitious undertaking, but there is a strong necessity of an Arabic newspaper in the place. Aden is far behind in this respect. There is not a single local organ. The one started by Col. Beale was killed by the last plague in 1917. An uncultured place like the Hejaz where very little advancement has been made in recent years, more than one weekly paper have been started and Aden with all facilities at its elbow could not succeed in getting one small paper. Look at Hadramaut, in Southern Arabia: it has several Arabic papers in spite of the difficulties in respect to printing and paper. To our mind if the Arabs of Aden persevere and put their heads together an Arabic local paper would be a boon in such a place where one has to depend for news on Egyptian papers. A regular paper it should be and not one full of trash and scrap of news collected from the by-lanes of Crater, Tawahi, Sheikh Othman, and Lahej. Telegraphic news is the most essential things to a newspaper. Without this the twentieth century journalism should be called a first class humbug.

Further the Arabs should form an "Arab Newspaper Company" and the work of editing the paper should be entrusted to an experienced journalist with sufficient number of hands on the staff. I am much doubtful if the "Nadi" can handle the scheme itself.

PROTEST AGAINST GHATKOPAR MUNICIPALITY.

Under the auspices of the Naoroji Street Residents' Association, Ghatkopar, Swaraj Sabha and the Ghatkopar Yuvak Mandal, a public meeting was held in the Cama Hall, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur R. C. Mankad on Thursday (the 9th instant) to protest against the decision of the Ghatkopar Municipality to set aside the question of improving and remodelling the Naoroji Street, under the pretence that it is a private street. R. B. Mankad emphatically declared that the councillars had broken the promise they had given to the rent payers. M. B. M. Shah emphasised the necessity of united action and exhorted the audience to join the above institutions to facilitate effective opposition. Resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the action of the Municipality and appointing a deputation to wait upon the Municipal authority for an amicable settlement.

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

NEED FOR GENERAL COUNCIL IN INDIA.

DELHI, Feb. 11.

Sir Norman Walker, member of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom and Chairman of the Business Committee and the Examination Committee, interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, said that his visit was in response to the invitation of the Secretary of State with the active concurrence of the Government of India and the local Governments. He stated that he was very much impressed with the extension of medical colleges and the development that had taken place since 1922. Although much remained to be done, there had been progress all along the line. He welcomed the desire that was universal, at all events, amongst the medical profession in favour of raising the standards of medical education in India and of the desire to retain recognition of the M. B. degree so that the holders would be able to practice outside the confines of the Indian Empire under identical conditions as the medical practitioners on the register of the Council of Medical Education and Registration in the United Kingdom, commonly known as the General Medical Council. He stressed the importance of this body as an educational body and favoured the establishment of an Indian Council similarly constituted, and with similar powers and responsibility as regards the standards of education. He thought that an authoritative Council, in India, would prove of great value in co-ordinating the efforts as each province developed independently.

Sir Norman Walker will leave Delhi for Bombay on February 21st and will sail home on the "Rawalpindi" on the 26th instant.—A. P.

CHAIR FOR IRANIAN PHILOLOGY.

PROF JADUNATH SARKAR'S APPEAL TO PARSIS.

Professor Jadunath Sarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, has issued the following appeal especially to the Parsis of Bombay. It refers to the project of making permanent the chair of the Iranian Philology which is now occupied temporarily by Dr. Iraeh Taraporewala, M.A., Ph.D.

In Bengal the study of Sanskrit Philology and Indo-Aryan Antiquities and Culture has attained high development and produced valuable results through the efforts of the Government College of Sanskrit (established more than a century ago) and the recently opened Post-Graduate Department of the Calcutta University. But the sister science of Iranian Philology and Antiquities has been comparatively starved in this province. While there are endowed permanent chairs at the Calcutta University for the Lecturers of Sanskrit Ancient Indian History, etc., the single Lecturer on Iranian-Aryan studies is retained on a temporary basis, paid out of the ordinary fee fund, and given a lower status and emolument than a full Professor. This differential treatment of the two branches of ancient Aryan History and Culture has been detrimental to the proper study of both, as it has prevented a true and comprehensive appreciation of the Aryan mind and its creations in Airyana-Vaeja (Iran) and Aryavarta taken together. Without a parallel growth of Sanskritic and Avestan studies at the same University and the mutual exchange of ideas and information between the scholars of these two, both will remain barren of the best possible results.

It is, therefore, highly desirable that the single Iranian chair at the Calcutta University be made permanent by creating an endowment of one lakh and twenty thousand rupees (Rs. 1,20,000), yielding a monthly interest of four hundred rupees (Rs. 400), which would go to supplement and to stabilise the salary of the present (non-permanent) Lecturer on this subject.

A good beginning can be made with rupees fifty to sixty thousand in hand, and the balance raised in the course of the next four or five years. Such a beginning is urgently necessary, in view of the fact that in Dr. Irach, J. S. Taraporewala, the present Lecturer, whose term of office is now drawing to a close, the Calcutta University possesses a scholar of the highest European training (under Professors Julius Jolly and Chr. Bartholomae) and ripe educational experience,—whose services it would be a great misfortune to lose at this time, as the excellent pioneer work done by him would perish if he were to leave the Chair at Calcutta now.

In view of the importance of the issue and the supreme need in an awakened India of a scientific and true appreciation of the contribution of the Ancient Persians to the civilisation and thought of the Aryan race of the Zoroastrian influence in India in particular, this appeal has been issued for funds to endow an Iranian chair at the University of Calcutta.

3rd December, 1926.

(Sd.) JADUNATH SARKAR.
Vice-Chancellor.

MARRIAGE CHARITIES.

RAJA B. BIRLA DONATES RS. 102,000

AJMERE, Feb. 11.

Raja Baldeodasji Birla has given the following princely donations amounting to about Rs. 102,000 on the happy occasion of the marriage of his grandson Kunwar Laxminivas, son of Babu Ghanshyamdas Birla. Rs. 50,001 to the Benares Hindu University for constructing a special boarding house for Rajputana students, Rs. 15,001 for constructing a Hindu boarding house at Ranchi, Rs. 13,971 to the Hindu Sabha, and other charitable educational institutions of Ajmer, Rs. 7,001 for primary education in Shekhavati, Rs. 6,711 to educational institutions and temples of Kishengarh State, Rs. 5,205 to hospital gaushala, library, town improvement etc. of Pilani, Rs. 1,001 to educational institutions of Jaipur and Rs. 1,001 to several theosophical educational institutions.—A.P.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITING OF COINS.

FATHER AND SON CHARGED.

Mr. P. L. Thakkar, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate at the Dadar Police Court is engaged in hearing a case of counterfeiting coins and possessing instruments for the purpose of conterfeiting in which one Bapalal Ramji and his son Naron are being charged. Evidence led by Mr. Kothare, the Police Prosecutor went to show that on the night of January 24th last a boy, Bapalal, purchased a sugar-cane from a fruiter for four annas. The fruit-seller did not like the look of the coin and asked the boy where he got it from. Eventually he took the boy to the Police who instituted inquiries and visited a house at Sun Hill Lane where a number of counterfeit coins and instruments for the manufacture of such coins were discovered. After a few minutes the father of the boy arrived at the house. Both father and son have been arrested and charged. Evidence is being recorded.

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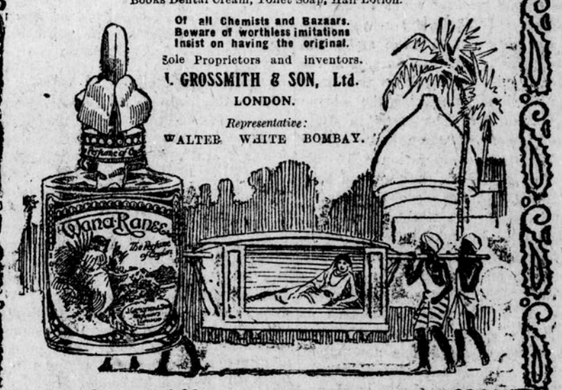

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